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'NO CAUSE FOR LEAGUE TO BACK DOWN'

Jinnah On Talks With Viceroy

Wavell May Confer With Azad And Gandhiji To Explain Stand Taken By League

SIMLA, July 8. (U. P. A.): Mr. M. A. Jinnah, after an interview with the Viceroy, today, lasting 90 minutes, said that it was possible the Muslim League may make an announcement tomorrow.

Mr. Jinnah indicated that nothing occurred, today, to causs the League to back down from its stand, as enunciated earlier in an interview with the United Press of America correspondent, Mr. Stewart Hensley. (See Page 6 Col. 1)

It was reported reliably that during today's conversation between the Viceroy and Mr. Jinnah, the former promised to call in Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad for a conference to explain the stand of the Muslim League which was outlined in the League Working Committee's letter to the Viceroy yesterday.

VICEROY TO WRITE TO JINNAH TODAY

SIMLA, July 8 (A.P.I.): Mr. Jinnah's meeting with Lord Wavell was the only highlight in the political activities in Simla today, writes the Political Correspondent of the "Associated Press of India." The interview was described late tonight in Muslim League circles as satisfactory.

"I have nothing to say gentlemen", said Mr. Jinnah to number of Press men who greeted him on his return from the Viceregal Lodge at 7-20 p.m. Mr. Jinnah soon after went into a conference with Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan.

The Muslim League Working Committee itself held two meetings today but considered only routine matters like rules and regulations. Mr. Jinnah was with the committee after his interview with the Viceroy only for a few minutes. The trend of histaffs with the Viceroy will be communicated to the Committee tomorrow morning when it meets at 10 a.m. by which time Muslim League circles expect to receive a communication from Lord Wavell.

MAY MEET WAVELL TODAY

One of the members of the Muslim League Working Committee said that there might be a further meeting between Lord Wavell and Mr. Jinnah after the receipt of this communication.

Late tonight there was a rumour that the Viceroy had sent a communication to Maulana Azad and that this communication had something to do with Mr. Jinnah's interview this evening with the Viceroy. Inquiries at the Congress President's residence, however, failed to confirm his report.

LULL ON CONGRESS FRONT

On the Congress front, there was practically no activity except that the Congress Working Committee held a four-hour meeting during which it is understood it have discussed plans for the reorganisation of the Congress and the international situation, with particular reference to the San Francisco Conference decisions.

The committee meets again at 2 p.m. tomorrow.

It is understood that the Congress Working Committee in considering reorganisation plans will be called upon to tackle the question of the attitude the Congress should adopt towards Communists.

SHOULD REDS BE EXCLUDED?

Since the release of the members of the Working Committee, it is learnt, many complaints have been lodged with the Congress President and other members of the Working Committee by "Right-wing Congressmen" about the "conduct" of the Communists since August 1942. In this connection it will be of interest to note that some leading Congressmen have been suggesting to Mahatma Gandhi that steps should be taken to exclude the Communists from the membership of the Congress.

At present anyone can become a four-anna member of the Congress by signing the Congress Pledge but some "Right-wing Congressmen" have been urging that there should be no other party within the Congress. This question is expected to engage the attention of the Committee for some time.

Mahatma Gandhi himself has not given out his mind on this subject.

MAHATMA CANCELS PUBLIC PRAYERS

Mahatma Gandhi could not hold his prayers in public this evening on account of rains. A huge holiday crowd which had waited for hours outside the gates of "Manor Ville" had to go away disappointed. Mahatma Gandhi, however, gave his 'darshan.'

B. C. Roy Pleased At Nehru's Name In List

CALCUTTA, July 7 (U. P. I.): Dr. B. C. Roy left for Delhi to-day 'en route' to Simla. In Delhi he will attend the meeting of the Indian Medical Council which will be held from July 12. While in Simla he will attend the Public Health Survey Committee meeting. Dr. B. C. Roy will also meet Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders during his stay there.

Referring to the Press speculation about the probable names for the Executive Council, Dr. B. C. Roy said: "If Pandit Nehru were on the Executive Council and took charge of the Foreign Affairs Department, it would be a good thing."

Discussing the question of reconstitution of ministries in the provinces Dr. Roy observed: "If the Congress resumed office in the provinces it will probably be necessary to form a Parliamentary Board again".

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (in a rickshaw) on his way to see the Viceroy at Simla.

JUMA MOSQUE MEETING

"If Plan Fails Congress Muslims Will Be Responsible"

A resolution pleading unstinted support to the Muslim League and declaring their readiness to make all sacrifices in obedience to the order of Mr. M. A. Jinnah was adopted at a public meeting of Muslims held in Juma Mosque, Simla, last night under the presidentship of Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar ex-Finance Minister, Frontier Province, and member of the Muslim League Working Committee.

Sardar Nishtar said that unfortunately, a handful of Muslims had played into Congress hands and in the Simla conference also the Congress had put up a Muslim to oppose the League. This was the old game of the Congress but the British Government and everybody knew what the real state of affairs was. Sardar Nishtar hoped that no one would be decided by these tactic of the Congress.

Sheikh Abdul Majid, (Sind), criticised the Congress for always creating obstacles in the way of Hindu-Muslim settlement and said that if the Congress Muslims insisted on a seat in the Executive Council out of the Muslim quota, which in justice they had no right to do and if on account of this the Wavell scheme failed, those few Congress Muslims would stand condemned at the bar of world opinion.

Muslims' Faith In Jinnah's Leadership

SIMLA, July 8 (A.P.I.): Mr. M. A. Jinnah is daily receiving telegrams from Muslims, individuals and associations, from all parts of India and from abroad, expressing their full confidence in his leadership and the stand taken by the Muslim League at the Simla Conference. No less than 500 telegrams have been received by him by midday today, including the following: (1) the All-India States Muslim League; (2) the Ceylon South Indian Muslim Association, Colombo; (3) the All-India Baluch Conference; (4) Mir Jaffar Khan Jamali, Chief of Jhatpat, Baluchistan; (5) the President of the Provincial Shia Conference, N.W.F.P., Peshawar.

Similar telegrams have been received from Shia organisations, all over India, the Agha Khan Young Union, Bombay, and Shia Association and other organisations.

Viceroy's Invitation

Earlier messages stated: The Muslim League Working Committee resumed its deliberations at 10-30 a.m. today.

A letter from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy to Mr. Jinnah was delivered to him when the Muslim League Working Committee was in session this morning.

It is presumed that the letter is in reply to the Muslim Leaguers' communication to the Viceroy which was delivered yesterday.

In this case, the letter will probably be placed before the Working Committee immediately.

It was later learned that the letter contained an invitation from the Viceroy to Mr. Jinnah to meet him for personal discussion this afternoon

JINNAH TO CALL ON VICEROY

Qazi Mohammed Isa, a member of the Muslim League Working Committee, came from the meeting and telephoned to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy that Mr. Jinnah would call at the Viceregal Lodge at 5-30 p.m. this afternoon to meet His Excellency.

The Muslim League Working Committee adjourned at 12-50 p.m. and will meet again at 5 p.m. Mr. Jinnah left the meeting at 12 noon after which Nawab Mohammed Ismail took the chair.

It is understood that the Committee today considered the new rules and regulations framed for the Central and Provincial Parliamentary Boards of the League. Discussions on these rules will continue during the afternoon session.

Mr. Jinnah will meet the Working Committee after his return from the Viceregal Lodge.

Congress To Be Legalised By July 14

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 8: Maulana Azad, Congress President, has received an important communication from Lord Wavell in reply to the forwarding letter sent by the Congress Chief, yesterday along with the Congress list.

Circles in close touch with the leaders suggest that Maulana Azad has demanded legalization of the Indian National Congress to enable the A.I.C.C. to ratify the Working Committee's decisions.

The official communication was under discussion for about four hours and Maulana Azad refused to disclose the contents One thing is certain that irrespective of the results of the Simla coference, Congress is going to be legalised before July 14 when the Leaders' Conference reassembles.

An important official announcement is expected in their connection.

The Cooch Behar Durbar has offered about 1,50,000 maunds of rice and paddy, which is a surplus stock in the State, for sale to the Bengal Government for deficit areas in that province.

Greeks Fire On Yugoslav

Tito Not To Reply To Provocation

LONDON, July 8 (Reuter): Marshal Tito, in a speech broadcast by the Belgrade Radio today, declared that Greek troops had fired on Yugoslav territory.

"Inspite of all our wishes to maintain best friendship with Greece, Greek 'provocateurs', reactionaries and troops are firing without reason mortars from across our frontier trying to provoke us", he said.

"We look calmly on all this. We do not respond to the provocations of reactionaries because we know they are hated by the Greek people themselves.

"I believe the Greek people will gain their freedom."

Marshal Tito declared that Greeks and Macedonians had fled into Yugoslavia to seek refuge. "The Greek Minister of Interior declared a few days ago that not a single Greek or Slav from Greece had passed the frontier to seek refuge in Yugoslavia." I say there are thousands and thousands not only of Macedonians, but of Greeks who have taken refuge in Yugoslavia and who today live in Vojodina, where we have put them so that they could be better fed. They escaped from the terror of the Greek reactionaries."

The Marshal said that critics of new Yugoslavia abroad had striven to maintain in Yugoslavia a regime which would have suited their own ends.

"There are some voices which say that the Yugoslav Army should be demobilised. As long as other armies stand under arms, however, so long our army will also stand with arms in hand. We will carry out partial demobilisation—as much as is necessary and right—but the army will remain to secure and preserve the achievements of our national struggle of liberation."

GRAND PRIX DE PARIS

Won By Caracalla

PARIS, July 8 (Reuter): Mercel Boussac's 'Caracalla', ridden by Rabbe, won Grand Prix de Paris, run at Longchamp, here, this afternoon over one mile and seven furlongs. Pierre Magot's Chanteur, ridden by Brethes, was second, and Leon Volterra's Mistral, ridden by Poincelet, third. Boussac's Coaraze was fourth.

The winner paid for a ten francs stake 16 francs for win.

Jawaharlal Advocates Progressive Socialism

Discounts Soviet Influence On India: Says Communism No Great Force In Country

SIMLA, July 8. (U. P. A.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, number one Congress nominee for the proposed All-Indian Executive Council, in an exclusive interview with Stewart Hensley of the United Press of America at Simla today, advocated "progressive Socialism" as a solution for India's multitudinous economic ills.

However, Pandit Nehru discounted Soviet influence on India and described recent American comments that India would look more and more to Russia for inspiration and guidance as considerably wide of the mark.

"While vague socialistic ideas are popularly admired in India and the Russian achievements—especially in Central Asia and in war—have greatly influenced Indian opinion, Communism as such is no great force in India at present," he said.

INDIAN COMMUNISTS

Pandit Nehru pointed out that the Communist Party in India is stronger and better organized than ever, since it has been able to function legally during the past three years but "even so its numbers and influence are most limited. The Communists have done good work, both in the Bengal famine and elsewhere, but, having opposed the general trend of the national movement, they have created a barrier between themselves and Indian nationalism which greatly lessens their influence outside their own fold."

While Pandit Nehru envisaged a progressive Socialism for India, he said, "I imagine a great deal of individual freedom and initiative would still be left. In any large-scale planning by a state, which seems inevitable if progress is to be rapid, some measure of state control and direction is necessary and its difficult to say how far this will go in the initial stages."

STATE PLANNING

Nehru emphasized, however, that state planning without a real national government would merely be a continuation of foreign domination. He said: "India is an outstanding example of long arrested development due to many causes, chiefly the British economic and political control and the result has been a continuing crisis on the land and in industry leading to progressive impoverishment of the people."

Since rapid progress of the new state would require capital and trained personnel, any national government would "welcome the co-operation of advanced countries, especially America, in supplying capital goods and experts," he said.

"But India, from long experience of economic domination, is most sensitive on this subject and would resist anything leading to the creation of powerful foreign vested interests..... Big business domination, even Indian, would be objected to by the National Government..... One of the first objectives of any National Government must be the raising of the purchasing power and living standards of the masses which means far-reaching agrarian reforms to remove all feudal relics from the land which obstruct agricultural and industrial growth."

GOVT. OF INDIA ISSUE 2 1/2 P. C. BONDS

Subscriptions Limited To 20 Crores: Redeemable At Par On July 16, 1950

NEW DELHI, July 8 (A.P.I.): The Government of India in a notification announce the issue of 2-1/2 per cent bonds, 1950, issued at Rs. 100 per cent and redeemable at par on July 16, 1950.

The subscription is limited to Rs. 20 crores approximately.

The list will open on July 16 and close on the same day.

Applications will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi and Madras and at the branches of the Imperial Bank of India at other places.

NEW DELHI, July 8 (U.P.I.): It has been decided that the 27th session of the International Labour Conference in Paris will commence on October 15 and will probably terminate on November 7.

Stalin Receives Soong

MOSCOW, July 8 (Reuter): Marshal Stalin received the Chinese Prime Minister, Dr. T. V. Soong, last night.

Italy Likely To Declare War On Japan

ROME, July 8 (U.P.A.): Prime Minister Ferruccio Parri today disclosed that the Italian Government voted for the recognition of the new Polish Government on July 6 but withheld the formal announcement until after the recognition by the United States and British Governments.

Sgr. Parri added that there was a possibility of Italy declaring war on Japan. He said that Italy had a fair chance of being released soon from the armistice terms to begin her own independent international negotiations.

PROTEST AGAINST WAVELL PLAN

8 Mahasabhaites Arrested

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Five members of the Hindu Mahasabha who tried to lead a procession at Dadar, by way of protest against the Wavell Plan, were arrested this morning.

Three Mahasabhaites were arrested at Chowpatty this evening while attempting to stage similar demonstration against the Wavell Plan.

The names of those who were arrested at Chaupatty were: Vasanta Rao Kale, (General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Students' Federation), Divaker Deshpande and Shantaram B. Moghe.

The arrested persons are kept into Gaumdevi Police Station, and will be tried at Mazgaon Police Court.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS

SIMLA, July 8 (A.P.I.): The Congress Working Committee met at 2 p.m. at Manor Ville, Mahatma Gandhi's residence, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad presided.

Moscow's Assurance To W. Allies

Will Do Nothing To "Adjust" Russian Held Germany To Soviet System

LONDON, July 8 (Reuter): The Soviet Government says that it has given categorical assurances to the governments of its Western Allies that it will do nothing to "adjust" Russian-held Germany to the Soviet system as long as the occupation of Germany by the Allies lasts, writes a special correspondent of the newspaper, the observer, recently in Germany. This assurance, the correspondent believes, underlies the Inter-Allied agreement on joint long term occupation of Germany. It presumably also underlies the belief, which is being expressed by United States officials in Germany, that it will be possible to work out a single Allied policy for all four zones of occupation.

"The problem of even distribution of economic resources over the various zones of occupation is likely to be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of the "Big Three" says the correspondent.

"One important step towards working out a single economic policy has already been made. All over Germany, only one type of 'occupation economy'" is being used by the four occupation forces and so the foundations for a uniform currency and credit system in the various zones has been laid."

Among American personalities concerned with the conduct of political affairs in Germany there is, so far as the correspondent could ascertain, a distinct tendency to wait and see whether the Russian practice in occupied Germany will be in line with Russian assurances.

The French Government have closed all bathing beaches in France because of German mines.

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INDIANS MUST GET FAIR DEAL IN BURMA

Sir Annamalai Chetiyar's Plea For R.T.C. On Future Trade

Tributes To Fourteenth Army's Magnificent Achievement

Glowing tributes were paid to the heroic part played by Indian troops in the liberation of Burma by Dr. Raja Sir Annamalai Chetiyar of Chettinad while presiding, at the Conference of the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce held at the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, on Saturday.

The speaker traced the age-old relations between the two countries and expressed the hope that that relationship would be resumed soon.

The following is the full text of the President's speech on the occasion:—

I consider it a great privilege to take the chair on this occasion. It was very kind of the Burma Indian Chamber to ask me to preside over this Conference. I am deeply sensible of the honour, and wish to say how grateful I am, for the courtesy shown to me by the Chamber.

2. I now wish to extend a hearty welcome to our distinguished friend, the Hon'ble Member for Commonwealth Relations. It is more than good of him to be present at this Conference and it is an honour which we greatly appreciate. You all know what a lively and active interest the Hon'ble Dr. Khare has always taken in Indians Overseas. We, who have interests in Burma, are aware of the constant care with which he has been watching over them. His presence here is another proof of his practical interest in our affairs. And I wish to convey to him, on your behalf and mine, our grateful thanks for giving us the pleasure and distinction of his presence to-day.

3. It is our first duty to express our thankfulness to Heaven for the liberation of Burma. Our attachment to Burma is great. Those of us who have had long and intimate associations with that Province, have come to identify ourselves with it, nearly to the same extent as those, who were born and bred there. When Burma was overrun by the Japanese, our hearts went out to Burma, and we have been looking forward to the day, when she would be liberated from the iron heel of the aggressor. By the merciful dispensation of Heaven, the allied arms have cleared the country of the enemy. We are full of admiration for the achievements of the Fourteenth Army, and it is a matter of unbounded pride and satisfaction to us, that, in the reconquest of Burma, Indian troops have played a magnificent part. Only the other day, Gen. Slim, paying his tribute to the Indian troops remarked that "without their splendid achievement and without the contribution made by the Indian troops in general, the re-occupation of Burma could not have been achieved." It has no doubt placed a great strain as Lord Louis Mountbatten recently remarked "on the economic resources of India and particularly on the transport services." India, however, rejoices, that her sacrifices have not gone in vain. They have helped in no small measure, to free Burma from the Japanese yoke. In this hour of victory, it is our manifest duty to express our deep and grateful appreciation of the distinction with which our fellow countrymen have covered themselves in the field. Their success in battle has meant that India's military reputation stands higher than it did at any time before; it means, India was ready and eager to rush to the rescue of that stricken land in her hour of trial; it means, the end of a period of gloom, and the dawn of a new day, when Burma can start afresh on the road to prosperity and power.

4. This hope, I am sure, will soon be fulfilled. We, on this side of the Bay, look forward to resuming, those trade and cultural relations, which have gone on between her and India, ever since the dawn of history. It is only natural that such relations should have existed through the centuries. India and Burma are next-door neighbours, and we have always been neighbourly. The flow of trade and thought has been continuous, and productive of good to both countries. And since the British took over, our relations intensified. Indians were encouraged to go to Burma, and help to develops the province. This they did with zest; and the result was, that Burma began to hum with activity and her trade and her finances went up. This is a situation which is gratifying to all of us.

5. There was another result. We came to know the Burmans intimately, and formed friendships which we can never forget. All classes of Indians, met all classes of Burmans day in, and day out, and mixed with them in all the daily concerns of life. We have so much in common with each other, that we have been able to mix and move like one community. Perhaps the best proof of the mutual attachment of Burmans and Indians, lay in the fact that, in the elections to the Burmese legislature which were fought on the issue of separation, there was an overwhelming majority against separation from India. We, in India, took the line that it was a matter which the Burmese should decide for themselves. As a member of an Indian federation, Burma would have been welcome; if she did not come into the federation, we could still be friendly neighbours. The decision of the Burmese not to separate, was the greatest compliment they could have paid to India, and we are proud and grateful.

6. This Conference is held to take stock of the position of Indians in Burma, and to consider the means, whereby Indians who own considerable interests in that country, may reassume their place in its daily life and activities. The Conference has not been called a day too soon. Already, similar interests to ours are busy planning how best to make up for lost time. We have been quite alive to the importance of early action, but we have not been able to see a "move on." Something or other seems to impede quick movement. It is up to us to see that, at least in the days to come, our claims to be helped forward will receive active recognition. We have not been idle; we have been making our representations to the Governments concerned, and while I readily acknowledge that a good deal of sympathy has been shown, I am not sure how far it has been, or will be, translated into action.

It is, therefore, necessary that concerted steps should be taken to bring to the notice of the Government of India and Burma, the varied and manifold interests of Indians in Burma, and the steps that require to be urgently taken to protect them.

7. This is an urgent matter. Normally, we should have waited till the Civil Government was established. But things are moving in such a way that, we are genuinely afraid that, in many matters, we may not get a fair deal. A fear is growing in our minds, that advantage may be taken of the confusion of the re-occupation of Burma to make cut-and-dried solutions, and force them down the throats of Indians, without adequate previous consultation with the interests concerned. That is not the way to go about the business. Where complicated questions exist, the right thing to do would be to wait for the country to settle down and civil Government to be established, and then to tackle the problems calling for solution. Burmese, Indians, Europeans and Chinese should meet round a table, discuss the problems in which they are all interested and come to agreed decisions. Indeed, all of us would welcome such a course, as being the most satisfactory to all concerned. The shock of war the ravages wrought by the invading hordes, and the sudden disruption of the routine of life, would have changed men's outlook and prepared them to see things in a new light. The baseless dislike produced by propaganda would have vanished. Prejudices and antipathies would have died out. And, in the clearer and purer air, which comes after the storms and tempests of war have blown over, we can see things in a proper perspective. In a calm atmosphere, we can reach agreed solutions, which will be satisfactory to all concerned. If instead of that, you should force the pace, and take decisions with breathless haste then the position becomes intolerable. We should not have feared that such a contingency would arise, but for certain happenings, which show which way the wind is blowing. Take, for instance, the Blue Print issued by some members of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons. It is the most extraordinary prescription given for the better Government of a country. A bad solution, or an unworkable suggestion, we could forgive, but the authors proceed upon the assumption that what is fair for members of their community is not fair for the Indian. They demand complete protection to British nationals engaged in industrial and commercial activities, and compensation for damage caused by enemy action. But when it comes to Indian owned property they talk differently. They seem to ignore the enormous losses which the Indians have suffered. The authors of the Blue Print say that "in the confusion caused by the Japanese occupation many records must have disappeared. The general exodus of the Indian immigrants in the face of the Japanese advance solved the major part of the alien problem. The Administration will have a cleaner sheet on which to write than at any time since the conquest in 1886."

Evacuation—itself a military necessity—was not confined to Indians, and if evacuation worked out automatic solutions, can we assume that it solved not only the Indian problem but the problems of other communities as well? It is indeed, regrettable that the authors of the Blue Print allowed themselves to be betrayed into a suggestion which, I am sure, they would not have made, had they paused to consider its implications. When they come to the land problem, the authors of the Blue Print suggest that advantage should be taken of the liberation of Burma from the Japanese rule to get rid of Indian landowners. They seem almost to hail the Japanese as deliverers! They suggest a remedy which is hardly distinguishable from expropriation. It is clear that the authors of the Blue Print have not understood the contribution which the Indians have made to the development of Burma. Indians, at all times, gave freely of their men and money, their brains and their blood. In the Burmese campaigns, Indian troops often bore the brunt of the fighting. When lower Burma was annexed, it was largely unredeemed swamp and jungle. A lot of money was required to reclaim the lands for cultivation. Indians gave the required financial assistance, and vast areas of land were brought under the plough, and enormous quantities of paddy was cultivated. Burma's prosperity went up by leaps and bounds, and now when the Japanese came to blast the country with fire and sword, Indian troops have fought, alongside of British, American and African troops in a manner which has compelled the admiration of the world. Indian interests are hardly less important or less valuable than the interests of the Europeans. Indeed, Indian interests are greater than that of Europeans. Indians went to Burma sunk their money there and came to own land and other property even as Europeans came to own mines, oil-wells, transport agencies and other property. Surely, the Europeans are not proposing to surrender all their properties, or part with them for a song, and return home. They are not, nor do we suggest that they should do so. We only say that European and Indian interests should be treated alike, and receive the same degree of protection. The Blue Print reads as though its authors were only keen on getting rid of Burma's next-door neighbours, the Indians. Indians have always cherished the friendliest feelings to all communities in Burma, Europeans, Burmese, Chinese and others, and it is hardly fair that all our friendliness should be forgotten. The Blue Print would have caused very grave apprehensions, indeed, in our minds, but for the fact that responsible people do not agree with what they say. The Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State has categorically stated, that he does not agree with the solutions suggested by the authors of the Blue Print. But this document is a pointer. It shows which way the wind is blowing and it is up to us to make vigorous and unanimous protests against the Blue Print mode of thought. This hardly fits in with what we consider British ideas of justice and fairplay. It runs counter to the declarations about equal treatment which have been authoritatively made at San Francisco and elsewhere. If the authors of the Blue Print had said that the future relations between India and Burma should be governed by freely negotiated agreements with a self-governing Burma, we should have no quarrel with them. In fact that will be the best that can happen to both of us. India and Burma, both of them when self-governing and with centuries of trade and cultural contacts behind them can deal with each other, and reach agreements which will be good for both. A friendly India will provide the best market for Burma's goods: enormous quantities of rice, oil and timber; Burma needs textiles, gunnies and coal, and India can supply these. So it is inevitable that the two should come together and evolve policies mutually advantageous to both. To the Burmans themselves, I would make a strong appeal that they should bear all this in mind, and regard Indians as their sincere friends who will value the goodwill of the Burmese. It will not be too much for us to ask Burma to give us, as her next-door neighbour the "most-favoured nation" treatment. This mutual good-feeling is what both Burmese and Indians should strive to preserve and foster. And, to our European friends, I make an earnest appeal to use their good offices to accelerate such a consummation. What we now deprecate is the attempt to impose decisions upon us without reference to the past and without any consultation of leading Indian opinion.

8. Gentlemen, the last time when Indians of all shades of opinion met in Conference was, when the Indo-Burma Immigration agreement was presented to this country. India was deeply dissatisfied and gave expression to that dissatisfaction in no uncertain terms. The justice of our cause was, on the whole, conceded. The agreement was not acted upon. And just when we were looking forward to an ordering of our affairs, to the mutual satisfaction of Burma and India, the war broke out; Burma was occupied and its routine of life violently and disastrously interrupted. Now, it has become possible for us to resume the threads of our interrupted intercourse and it is the business of this Conference to address itself to the various problems which clamour for attention, and to seek a solution which will be fair and just to all concerned.

9. Almost all the first question which will have to be considered, is the question of going to and returning from Burma. A large number of Indians are stranded in Burma. They are longing to get back and rejoin their families in India. This, they must be enabled to do, and that, without any loss of time. I believe this is engaging the attention of the Government of Burma, and I hope satisfactory arrangements will soon be made.

10. There is, then, the question of entry into Burma. When the Japanese invasion came, many Indians had to leave Burma, and they have been here ever since. Now, they are longing to go back and see what has happened to their properties and businesses. When you consider the enormous interests which Indians own in Burma, you will agree this is a most natural desire. They are all ready to return to Burma at the earliest possible moment and assist in the work of reconstruction. Now, every facility should be given to them to go to Burma. This is a matter, the importance of which, cannot be overstated. We are aware, that, so long as there is military rule, there will have to be a certain amount of regulation of entry. The military must be allowed to be the best judges of the situation. However, we hope that the military authorities will be as considerate as circumstances permit, and that, in giving facilities to visit Burma, they will not make any invidious distinction between one community and another. Indians should be given the same facilities as appear to have been given to persons of British nationality. It will not be fair if Indians are kept out of businesses they were doing before the war, or if their services are not utilised in the work of reconstruction. For instance, Indians were running a number of rice mills before the war. We understand that these Mills are being run now, or may be run in the very near future, during the military regime. It is but fair and reasonable to request the military authorities to utilise the services of such Indians as were running those mills in the past or who have intimate knowledge and experience of running such mills in any scheme for meeting present requirements. My first request therefore to you, gentlemen, is that we should approach the C.A.S. without further loss of time, and place our views before them and request them to employ Indians as freely as possible.

11. That is to be so only so long as military rule lasts. When it goes restrictions on entry should go. Once the Civil Authorities take over, the "status quo ante" should be restored. Indians should have the same rights to go to Burma and to carry on their business or professions, or whatever else they may have been engaged in there, as they had, before the war. No one can deny the fairness and justice of the claim of every evacuee, to return to Burma, as a matter of right and to enjoy the same privileges, including the right of entry and re-entry as he was enjoying before the war. Persons who have properties in Burma, who own businesses there, should be free to go there as early as possible, and to send their Agents, employees and representatives to see what has happened to their properties and to set them on their legs again. No technicality should be allowed to defeat the general principle. For example, some persons who owned property and business in Burma may have died, or became incapacitated, since the Japanese invasion, and substitutes may have to be sent to Burma in their stead to look after their properties and businesses. The accident of war cannot be allowed to affect the rights of persons, even after the country has been cleared of the enemy. Life in Burma was going on in an ordered fashion, when the war came on, and caused disruptions and dislocations. But, when war conditions no longer exist, and the country has been cleared of the enemy, the old position must be restored automatically. This, to my mind, is axiomatic. This does not mean that the old order must continue for ever, or that it cannot be changed at all. It can, after due consideration of the factors involved. If, after Civil Government is established, and normal conditions are restored, the Burmese people think that any changes in the existing position are called for in their interests, we shall not offer, we shall not offer any captious objection but will give our co-operation. But any attempt to take advantage of the war and to introduce changes even before the country has settled down is sure to cause considerable resentment. I hope no such thing will be done.

12. I do not think I have put our case unduly high. I hope you will agree it is a moderate statement of our position. I am also sure that it is in the best interests of Burma herself. It is well-known that there is need of an enormous quantity of labour in Burma. Military requirements in this regard are said to be considerable. I think it will also be granted, that the need will continue for a long time, after the establishment of Civil Government. Indeed, the present position is such that the distinction between skilled and unskilled labour, which was in the minds of those who would regulate Indian immigration, now ceases to have point. Indian labour will be a prime necessity at least for many years to come. Burma needs labour, labour of all kinds, skilled and unskilled, it needs brains and capital, and it needs devoted services; and all this India can give. Therefore, as soon as Civil Government is established, Government should decide to put aside these subtle differences between skilled and unskilled labour, and enable Indians to go into Burma without let or hindrance. May I recall to your mind the significant words of Mr. Aney, the Member in charge of the Overseas Department, when he spoke in November 1941 on the Resolution unanimously passed by the Central Legislature condemning that Agreement. Speaking on behalf of the Government of India, Mr. Aney enunciated their policy and put the question in a nutshell, when he remarked:

"The only way to solve them is for the two Governments to meet together and exchange views with a determination to accommodate each other without sacrifice of principle or breach of the pledges given by the Ministers."

I would invite your special attention to the words "breach of the pledges given by the Ministers." It is also, you will be happy to learn reliably understood that the Conference of the Members of the Standing Emigration Committee and the Representatives of Indian interests in Burma which was convened by the Commonwealth Relations Department last year unequivocally recommended that the question of Indian immigration into Burma should be approached on the basis of the constitutional position that the Government of Burma will in practice be free to regulate the entry and re-entry only of Indian unskilled labour. The right of every other Indian to enter and re-enter Burma shall remain unrestricted in the future as in the past. I have no doubt that none of you will be satisfied by anything less than that and every one of you will do your best for the effective maintenance of the rights of Indians in Burma as enunciated by the Conference and the Government of India to which I have just invited your attention.

13. In this connection, Indians have been greatly perturbed by the requirements of the form which the Government of Burma want to be filled in by Indians wishing to return to Burma. Information was sought about the domicile of applicants who want to go to Burma. The question of domicile does not arise for consideration now. Persons having interests in Burma should be free to go there, whether domiciled there or not. This apart, applicants are required to furnish other details, the point of which is not manifest. They want to know the number of years a person has spent in Burma, the age of his business and so on. Why they want this information is not clear. The urgency of it, is less clear still. How it is going to speed up the work of reconstruction and rehabilitation passes one's comprehension. Suspicions have taken hold of many people that this is the thin end of the wedge, that the Government have something up their sleeve and this is the first step in a general curtailment of Indian rights. If that is so, we ought to enter a vigorous protest against it.

14. Let me now say a word in regard to the transport difficulties which, I understand, have been raised by the Government of India. It is not easy to secure ships. We all know that. We are told that there are nearly 450,000 evacuees who propose to return to Burma. I do not wish to enter into the intricate question of assigning priorities amongst the evacuees for their return to Burma. You will, however, all agree with me that the economic life of a people cannot function effectively without the presence of all the elements and categories that constitute the civil population. I have no doubt the Government of India will bear that vital fact in mind. So far as the question of transport is concerned, I am told that the passenger ships which are on the Indian Register, are under the control of the Government of India. The return of the evacuees, many of whom have been remaining on the dole for the last few years, is a question of great importance, as are questions connected with the needs of ships for operational purposes. Even if the passenger ships on the Indian Register only are fully utilised for the return of evacuees to Burma, they will be able to carry over 50,000 passengers per month to that country. Moreover, the Government of India can reasonably ask the British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., which has, for years past, been carrying on the trade between India and Burma to place its passenger ships at the disposal of the Government so that more evacuees can be transported from India to Burma. I do not know gentlemen, whether you are aware of the fact that the Government of India are a party to the International Agreement for the pooling of ships which was concluded last year. The Government of India can request the appropriate authority for placing a few passenger ships at their disposal so that they may be able to carry the evacuees to Burma at as early a date and within as short a time as possible. If the Government of India were, therefore, to utilise all their resources that are available and which they can reasonably harness, I do not think it would take them more than six months, to transport all the evacuees from India to Burma. May I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India, in all earnestness, that they should be pleased to issue, without any delay, a comprehensive communique, explaining fully what they propose to do for the return of evacuees to Burma, so that all those who desire to return may make the necessary preparations for doing so.

15. Gentlemen, we know certain committee of inspection have been set up to tour Burma and report on the state of industrial and commercial property. Now it is remarkable that no such thing has been done in regard to agricultural land and residential properties. It is a most glaring omission. Agriculture is vital to Burma. On it, almost the entire economy of Burma is built. Nearly a fourth of the entire cultivated paddy lands in the Province belong to Indians. Indians, as landowners, have done their duty fairly by everybody. They arranged for the proper cultivation of their lands, by themselves remaining on the spot or employing their own men to do so. They had to pay over a crore of rupees as land revenue, no mean contribution to the revenues of the province. At the same time, they treated their tenants fairly. When the Japanese invasion came, a large number of Indians had to leave Burma. We have no idea as to what has happened to the land. The reports we hear are disquieting. The lands have, in many places, been seriously damaged. Naturally, with the landowner absent, bunds were not repaired. Irrigation works were uncared for and we know what that means. Much of the land would have become unfit for cultivation. Add to this the mischief due to erosion, jungle growth—and you know what that means in Burma—and enemy action, you can imagine in what a deplorable state land must be in Burma. In these circumstances, it is very necessary that satisfactory arrangements should be made to restore the land to its former state. The first, and to my mind obvious, step is to get up a committee to go on a tour of inspection of agricultural land in Burma, as has been done in the case of industrial and commercial property, and to report on the damage which has occurred, and how best to repair the damage. The same committee may also report on residential property. It may also be entrusted with the task of exploring the requirements of Indians in the way of foodstuffs, clothing and other necessities.

16. Such a committee, as I have mentioned should have been appointed; but I regret to say it has not been done. While a custodian has been appointed for industrial and commercial properties, not a word has been said about agricultural lands. In fact, no thought appears to have been given to it. The custodian of industrial and commercial property may be made the custodian of agricultural land as well or a separate officer may be appointed for this purpose. I also appeal to Government to lose no time in setting up a Committee of Inspection, and in getting for the same facilities for transport and inspection as have been given to the other committees.

17. This is a matter in which we are vitally interested. Indians are entitled to have their lands properly looked after and preserved. They have earned the right to it. Here again, let me make our position clear. We have come into possession of large areas of land by lawful means but, at the same time, if in the days to come the Burmese bring up any reasonable proposal of land acquisition, we shall be ready to meet their wishes. When we consider the services Indians have rendered to Burma in the field of agriculture, I hope, their claim to consideration will be conceded. When Lower Burma was annexed, the area under cultivation was about four million acres. Then we went in, advanced the necessary money and helped to reclaim vast areas of land for cultivation. The cultivated acreage went up to twelve million acres. The present position is that though Indians own a fourth of this, land in the possession of the Burmese is far in excess of what they had about 70 years ago. Still we are not anxious to stick to the land at all costs. Where the Burmese interests require it, we shall gladly accede to any reasonable arrangement or proposal for land purchase so long as any such proposal is not inspired by any intention to oust Indians from their property.

18. There is another point which is agitating our minds and that relates to Japanese currency during the period of Japanese occupation. We understand that Government does not propose to recognise it. A plausible argument appears to be suggested, and that is that many persons have come into possession of funds by loot and other unauthorised means. That may be so, but it would hardly be fair to penalise those who have come into possession of money by legitimate means, and in the regular course of business. Recognition in whole or in part, of enemy currency, after the repulse of the enemy, is very well-known. France and Belgium are said to afford partial recognition of enemy currency. We should urge on the Government to make satisfactory arrangements to prevent loss to the public and to seek separation when hostilities end, and the enemy is reduced to terms.

19. Let me revert to the question of the return of evacuees to Burma and deal with some of the important questions with which they will be faced, when they are in that country. A large number of evacuees has been, as you know, receiving financial assistance from the Government of India. It is, therefore, quite essential that the cost of their passages to Burma together with such an allowance as would enable them to maintain themselves, while on their voyage and at least for a period of one month after they land in Burma, should be borne by the Government of this country. The fundamental question, however, is that all the evacuees, to whatever catagories they may belong, should have the right and the facilities to resume their previous activities or to establish themselves in such business, occupations or avocations as they may consider desirable in their own interests. Some of the recent developments which have come to our knowledge are likely to put serious difficulties in the path of these evacuees resuming their previous normal activities after they disembark in that country. For instance, we understand that the Government of Burma have decided to constitute an Agricultural Projects Board even now when Burma is under military control. It is proposed that this Agricultural Projects Board should buy all the exportable surplus of rice that may be available in that country. No one else will be allowed to buy that rice. This entire exportable surplus of rice will be sold by the Board to the British Ministry of Food. It will be for the British Ministry of Food to allocate the distribution of such rice to such countries as may be in need for it and such rice will be moved to those countries by the Ministry of War Transport under the instructions of the British Ministry of Food. Now we can all appreciate the necessity of distributing the exportable surplus of Burma rice on an equitable basis when several countries are in need of this essential foodstuff. We have no quarrel with any equitable basis that may be adopted for the purpose of such distribution after weighing carefully the claims of all countries that may be in need of it. We understand that the Government of India are a party to such an arrangement. The vital question, however, which we cannot forget, is that in any such claim of allotment and distribution the normal channels of trade should have their just, natural and proper place. The principle of allowing the normal and natural channels to function has been recognised by the Allies during the period of the war. It will, therefore, be a matter of grave concern to us, if the evacuees return to Burma and find that they have no position in the trade dealing with the export of rice from that country. The rice trade, as you know, is the main and the most vital trade of Burma. Indian merchants have played the most important part in building up and developing that trade during the last several decades. It is by the continuous efforts and sacrifices of these Indian traders and the help of Indian finance that the acreage of the rice crop went up from 4-1/2 million acres to 12-1/2 million acres just before the outbreak of the war. It is this trade that provides livelihood for nearly 200,000 Indians living in Burma. You will be interested to learn that during the quinquennium, before the outbreak of the war, nearly 2-1/2 million tons of rice were exported every year from Burma to India and Ceylon. Over 97% of this huge trade aggregating to nearly 30 crores of rupees per annum was handled by Indian merchants. It will, therefore, be recognised that the maintenance of the normal channels of trade in the export of rice should form the fundamental basis of the return of evacuee rice merchants to Burma. We, however, understand that the policy of the Agricultural Projects Board, referred to above, will continue to hold the field not only during the military administration of Burma but it will also continue at least for a period of two years after the Civil Government begins to function. It is, therefore, a matter of supreme importance to all of us that we should make immediate and proper representations both to the Government of India and to the Government of Burma and urge upon the the necessity for ensuring the continuance of the normal channels of trade in any policy of procurement, allotment and distribution that may be adopted by that country in connection with the export of rice from Burma now and in the near future.

20. As you are all aware the Government of Burma have decided to establish their own machinery for the import of commodities essential for the civil population from India to Burma and they have invited the names of Indian firms who would be prepared to handle, store and distribute such imports in Burma under their instructions. While I appreciate the fact that this move of the Government of Burma will enable at least some of the Indian firms to function as the Agents of the Government of Burma in the business in which they were previously engaged, I consider it essential that the normal channels of trade which exported such commodities from India to Burma should not be disturbed, but the Government of India should make proper representation to the Government of Burma to ensure that such channels of trade are properly utilized for that purpose.

21. Reconstruction plans appear to have been made by the Government of Burma. We do not know what exactly has been planned. The time has come when there should be a larger and increasing association of Indians in the work of reconstruction-planning. Indians with experience of Burma will be happy to lend a hand and can be of service, and I should make a strong plea for their being associated in making plans for the future. I should also ask that Government may be pleased to publish reports of what has been done, and what is proposed to be done.

22. In asking for this, I wish to reiterate that our sole aim is to help in the task of reconstruction. This conference has been called to consider our position in regard to Burma and, I believe, I have made it clear that, while our considerable interests in Burma give us a claim to be heard, we are not asking for any augmentation of our rights. We ask for no special favours. We merely plead for the restoration of the "status quo ante." We demand that no changes of the pre-war position be made now. The Government of Burma Act of 1935 is in force and it should govern the actions of Government. It should not be watered down in practice by Governor's mandates or any kind of emergency legislation. The Governor has said years would be required for reconstruction. I think that is a reasonable period, the "status quo ante" should prevail. After that, negotiations may be started to introduce such alterations of the existing position as may be called for in regard to the rights of communities other than the Burmese. This, I venture to believe, is a reasonable view. The need and extent of change can be correctly understood only when the violent disturbances produced by the war have given place to the customary calm of peace-time and when the Burmese would have had time to look about themselves and examine the new situation. Then, in the light of what has happened, in the light of new knowledge, any changes which the Burmese people think are called for in their own interest, may be made. Meanwhile, let us not forestall them. Let the present position in regard to the rights of Indian and others continue. Let us not commit the Burmese to policies to which they may not agree. That would not be fair to the Burmese: it would not be fair to us. As I stated at the outset, ours is an ancient friendship, bitterness or a sense of wrong should not be allowed to creep in. Any steps which may be taken, should be such, as would foster good relations, and to enable both India and Burma, to live in neighbourly amity and goodwill. And it is the duty of His Majesty's Government and of the Governments of India and Burma to see that the stage is set for Indians and Burmese to start afresh, from the point at which they left off, and to pursue courses of action which, they mutually agree, will make for their prosperity. We stand to gain by our association with Burma; so does Britain. And Burma, on her side, stands to gain by free and friendly association with Britain and India. Let none therefore prejudge the position, and force down on us plans and policies which Burma, equally with India, may reject later on. The world is now ringing with declarations of the rights of men and nations. The noble principles about equal treatment recently re-enunciated should not turn out to be barren verbiage. The promise of self-government to Burma is coupled with a condition that she should enter into treaty with Great Britain for the safeguarding of British interests and other continuing obligations of Great Britain to Burma. My submission is that a similar Treaty should be entered into at the appropriate time by the Government of self-governing Burma with a self-governing India for the purpose of regulating the relations between the two countries in all spheres of life taking fully into consideration what India and Indians have done for Burma in the past. Till then the two countries should continue to uphold and maintain the friendly traditions of the past by treating Indians equally with other subjects of the United Kingdom.

23. At this point, I wish to make a suggestion. I think it is very necessary that the status of India's representative to Burma should be increased. It should be raised to that

(Continued on page 6)

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8th
WEEK
NAVIN'S
Screen Classic
Bharathari
SURENDRA, MUMTAZ SHANTI,
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PRITHVIRAJ
SHOBHANA
in
JANAK'S
MIGHTY MYTHOLOGICAL
NALA
DAMAYANTI
Reservation: 10 to 12 & 4 to 6.
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 P.M.
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A LIBERTY Release.

CENTRAL
Daily: 4, 7 & 10.
Sun. Holidays:
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Plans Open 10 to 12 & 3 to 6.
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Laila Majnu

SWEET MUSIC THAT HAUNTS
SUNRISE PICTURES
NAUKAR
SHOBHANA SAMARTH
NURJEHAN,
CHANDRAMOHAN.
2ND WEEK
TAJ Talkies
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Advance booking open from
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2ND ZANANA SHOW ON
THURSDAY AT 1 P.M.
AN ENTERTAINER.
TALE OF TWO LOVERS.
KRISHIN MOVIETONE'S
PREET
6TH WEEK
MAJESTIC
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A THRILLING TALE OF A
DARING WOMAN!
PANNA
DRAWING CAPACITY HOUSE
IN 5TH GLORIOUS WEEK
Director:
NAJAM NAQVI
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KRISHNA
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3RD HOUSE-FULL WEEK 3RD
SUPER Daily: 4, 7 10.
Mat. at 1-0 on Fri. Sat. & Sun.
Res: 9 to 11, 5 to 6 & 7-15 to 8-15.
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LOVING LOVE OF TWO
IDOLS
PANCHOLI'S
SHIRIN FARHAD
RAGINI, JAYANT.
11TH WEEK 11TH
CAPITOL
Daily: 4, 7 9-45.
Mat at 1-0 on Sat. Sun.
Advance Booking:
9-30 to 12-30 & 2-30 to 5.
(A Prakash-Evergreen Release)

Mr. Harry Hopkins, Special Assistant to President Truman, has resigned his post because of ill health. Hopkins, who recently returned from a Moscow mission undertaken at President Truman's request, served as the late President Roosevelt's special assistant, and accompanied him at several of his meetings with Allied leaders. (U.S.O.W.I. Photo).

Maulana Madni Speaks Out

League Not Sole Representative Of Muslims

SIMLA, July 6 (O.P.I.): "Muslim League is not the only representative body of Mussalmans as the Nationalist Muslims are represented by the Congress. There is no political party of Muslims in India which can claim to be the sole representative of Muslims in India," said Moulana Husain A. Madni in an interview to the "Orient Press" when asked as who represented the Muslims if the League does not.

Questioned how many seats he wanted to be given to Nationalist Muslims, he answered that Jamiat-ul-Ulema had complete confidence in Moulana Azad and whatever he does will be acceptable to the Jamiat though Moulana Madni expressed that atleast two seats should be given to nationalist Muslims. When asked how he had arrived at this decision, he said that Muslim masses are with the Jamiat, though they did not want to create unnecessary problems and had consented to give three seats to the League. He added that it was the Jamiat that introduced the League ideals to Muslim masses in the 1937 election. To a query whether the establishment of Muslim sovereign states in India was possible, the Moulana replied in the affirmative adding that they were for democracy. He endorsed the opinion expressed by Moulana Azad that nationalist Muslims were trying to get an honourable position for Muslims in India. When asked if the Muslims would not achieve an honourable position if they succeeded in achieving Pakistan, Moulana observed, "Don't consider that Pakistan will be advantageous or honourable to the Muslims. Whatever explanations or elucidations of Pakistan have come to us, we understand that Pakistan is not advantageous. But I have not considered the question, if Pakistan can become advantageous to Muslims in any way."

JAYAKAR WANTS CONGRESS TO GET INTO OFFICE

"I would like the Congress to get into office, although I think the Hindu Mahasabha has got a just grievance for being excluded from the conference," said Dr. M. R. Jayakar, when he was approached by a Hindu Mahasabha worker, on Sunday morning, to sign a document denouncing the Wavell plan and hoist a black flag over his house. Dr. Jayakar did neither.

This reply from Dr. Jayakar was occasioned, when the Mahasabha worker entered Dr. Jayakar's place, after leading a "prabhat pheri" along Ridge Road and Winter Road on Malabar Hill, on Sunday morning.

ALLAHABAD BAN LIFTED

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, July 8.

After nearly three years, official orders issued in August 1942 under D.I.R. forbidding public meetings and processions in Allahabad have now been withdrawn by Mr. S. G. Ahmed, District Magistrate, Allahabad.

Congress leaders are preparing to celebrate the anniversary of August 9th for a week.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru has been requested to be present here on 9th August at any rate and Pt. Nehru may "cut" down his stay in Kashmir and is expected to join the function here.

Amending Children Act

From time to time various defects in the Bombay Children Act, 1924, have come to light and ambiguities in the interpretation of the Act have been noticed. Some amendments are necessitated by practical difficulties experienced in the administration of the Act, which also suffers from overlapping and defective arrangement. Consequently, it requires to be overhauled.

The Government of Bombay has appointed the following Committee to consider amendments to the Act and to put up proposals:—

Mr. T. E. Streatfield, (Chairman); Mr. Oscar H. Brown; Miss M. K. Davis; Miss K. H. Cama and Mr. A. K. Khan, (Secretary).

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 30, 2001.
Muslim: Rajjab 28, 1364.
Parsi: Behman 9, 1314.
Sunrise: 7-7 a.m. Sunset: 8.20 p.m.
Hightide: 13.12, 24-55.
Lowtide: 6.16, 19.20.
Corporation meeting, 2 p.m. (B. T.).

To-day's Engagements

HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH, BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BOARD: A meeting of the Board will be held at Indian Merchants Chamber, at 6 p.m. (N. S. T.) to-day (Monday).

PREMIER AUTOMOBILES, LTD.: It is learnt that the Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay, are making First Call on 'A' ordinary shares, payable on or before 1st October, 1945.

MAZDAZNAN YOUTH MOVEMENT: Cultural activity various speakers will speak on "Education to be alive must have a moral and spiritual background", to-day (Monday), at 6-15 p.m., at Alexandra School Hall, Waudby Road.

HINDI CLASSES IN HINDU COLONY: Under the auspices of Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth free Hindi classes were started in King George English Girls School, Hindu Colony, Dadar, on 1st July, 1945. This will be held every Sunday morning, between 9 and 10.30.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION: Public lecture in celebration of the 1st Death Anniversary of the Late Nawab Yar Jung Bahadur: "the Man and his Principles", at Begmohamed Hall, Mohamed Ali Road, at 6-30 p.m., today, by Dr. Abdul Hamed Qazi.

KARSONDAS DISPENSARY: At the Bai Bachubai Kanji Karsondas Charitable Dispensary for Women and Children conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel, 1,758 patients consisting of 829 women and 929 children were treated during the month of June 1945 the daily average attendance of patients being 67.

TO-DAY'S MUSLIM PUBLIC MEETING: Under the auspices of the Muslim Chamber of Commerce and 134 Muslim Associations and Institutions of Bombay, a public meeting of Bombay Muslims will be held to-day (Monday), at 10 p.m. (S. T.), at Kaiser Bagh, Dongri, to support the Muslim League stand at the Simla Conference. Mr Habib I. Rahimtoola, President of the Muslim Chamber of Commerce will preside.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR SARASWAT: The Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali's V B. Korgaonkar Scholarship (Rs. 100) will be awarded to a girl student and the M. V. Rajadhyaksha Prize (Rs. 35) to a boy student of The Gowd Saraswat Brahman Community who have obtained the highest number of marks in the recent Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. The Radhabai Atmaram Bapu Dalvi Prize (Rs. 35) will be awarded to the girl student of the Community who has obtained the highest number of marks in English at the said examination.

Students are asked to apply through the heads of their respective schools, giving their seat numbers and the marks obtained by them in English to the Hon. Secretaries of the S. V. S. Mandali at Chikitsaka Samuha Building, Kandewadi, Bombay 4, on or before July 31st 1945.

President Harry S. Truman pins the Distinguished Service Medal on General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower during a ceremony on the lawn of the White House, in the U. S. capital city of Washington.—(U.S.O.W.I. Photo).

BLACK MARKETEERING WILL CEASE

Jairamdas Indulges In Wishful Thinking Over Nominations Of Sardar Patel And Nehru

"Even if the Simla conference is successful, it will mean real power only when there is internal unity in the Council" declared Syt. Jairamdas Daulatram a former member of the Congress Working Committee addressing the Congress Workers of Santa Cruz and Khar on Friday night at Anandilal Podar Hall, Santa Cruz.

"All eyes are on Simla. What will be the outcome, it's difficult to say. Anything may happen during the last few minutes. A good result of the Conference is just possible".

"Gandhiji told us from Panchgani that "He did not look towards the Parliamentary programme as a means to get Swaraj—an abbreviation for Swaraj in terms of masses that included the weaker of the weak the Harijan, the Kisan, the Mazdoor and the women all alike".

Speaking of the personnel of the Council Syt. Jairamdas observed that "If Pundit Nehru and Sardar Patel join the Executive Council it will certainly have a wider popular support because the people have immense confidence in them. Black-marketeering and hoarding might cease".

Profiteering And Other Complaints

BOMBAY, Friday.

A press note issued by the Deputy Controller General of Civil Supplies, Government of India, Bombay, says:

MR. MATADIN KHAITAN.

Mr. Matadin Khaitan who is shortly taking a party of technicians to the U. K. and America has released the following statement to the Press:—

"I owe it to myself no less than to my colleagues to clarify the objectives of my forthcoming visit to the West, before which I have every hope that the National Government will have started functioning and that Pandit Nehru, too, will have taken up the leadership of the new Cabinet.

One of the principal objects of our visit is to get our technicians trained in the latest and upto date forms of Textile accessories and machinery and of mechanising cotton cloth handling as well as to study the possibilities of Egyptian and South African Cotton, in order to augment our existing production and at the same time to make available for the man-in-the-street cloth which wears well and at competitive rates particularly seeing that the Japs will not be able to dump any more of their manufactures on the Indian market. We would also take the opportunity of studying if many war-time produced materials may be adapted to civilian needs, e. g. Nylon materials, with particular reference to Cotton versus Rayon', discoursed upon recently by Sir Raymond Street, Chairman of the British Cotton Board at Liverpool. We would also study the possibilities of Ardil, Aralac Yarn in new luxurious velveteen, Rayon Lingerie Fabrics, Sheer Rayon Crepes and Shirtings, Velon, Asbeston, Kerossal, Vinyon, etc.

If we succeed in contributing to the determination of India to close her long chapter of poverty by introducing such plans for the betterment of Labour in accordance with the circumstances in India as we ensure the degree of comfort, in the standard of living, our objectives will have been more than amply fulfilled.

DIG OUT HISTORY FROM FOLK-LORE AND SONGS

Grigson's Advice At Deccan History Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (By Mail).

The importance of research in folk-lore and folk songs among Gonds for furthering historical research was emphasised by Mr. Grigson at the Deccan History Conference.

He said in many villages around such historic centres as Golkonda, Warangal, Daulatabad, Aurangabad and Sholapur I believe there to be untapped stores of tales and ballads of the days of the past.

Fact and fantasy may be so interwoven in this early literature as to make it difficult to distil factual history from it. But its systematic collection would throw great light upon what struck the villager's imagination in the past, his reaction to changes of dynasty, to invasion, and to disappearance of what seemed good to him.

Some work of a similar nature is being done for Middle India by Dr. Verrier Elwin whose collections of what he calls "Specimens of the Oral Literature of Middle India "have led already to the publication by the Oxford University Press in Bombay of The Folk-songs of the Maikal Hills and The Folk-Tales of Mahakoshal, the first two of a projected series of seven or eight volumes.

Haimendorf's researches in Adilabad have our own Deccan tribes, some of which our Government have recently published, in the Gondi language and the Nagarlscript as text-books for the new aboriginal schools in the Gond country. Systematic recording of such material has long been overdue in India. Few studies can foster so healthy a national pride.

Great strides in this direction have been made in Europe, especially in the Scandinavian and Teutonic countries and in England and Ireland.

I would also particularly stress the urgency in Hyderabad not only of folk museums in the life of her villages and tribal populations, but also, and above all, of a Hyderabad museum of Qutb Shahi and Mughal life, before a vast amount of material still in the hands of private owners disappears through the break-up of old families or under the auctioneer's hammer.

If for this purpose the State were able to acquire one of the old palaces in the City or could be granted the use of one of the Golkonda palaces so that it could be furnished in contemporary style and could house collections of paintings, porcelain objects of art, and manuscripts, it would be a great inspiration not only to scholars but also to the whole modern generation.

The Surat Municipal School Board has decided that religious instructions should be given to Hindu students in higher classes of Municipal primary schools. So far only Urdu teaching schools were imparting religious instruction to students in primary schools.

"All complaints from the public regarding profiteering, refusal to sell, refusal to give a cash memo etc., in respect of consumer goods may be reported to the nearest police station, or to Mr. N. M. Kamte, Deputy Controller General of Civil Supplies, Western Region, Queen's Road, Bombay 1, either in person or by letter. Every complaint will be dealt with promptly"

TRAINING FOR BUSINESS EXECUTIVES: For the benefit of business and industrial executives an "Efficiency Course" will be held by the Safety First Association of India, Bombay, from July 23rd to 27th. The Course will include lectures and discussions by specialists on office equipment, handling grievances, safety committees vocational selection and the use of tests, problem workers, occupational diseases, cost accounting, and labour welfare. Intending candidates should send in applications to the Hon. Gen. Secretary, with an enrolment fee of Rs. 5 per candidate not later than the 21st July.

R
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G WARD (North)—Govt. Grain Shop No. 48, Mahim.

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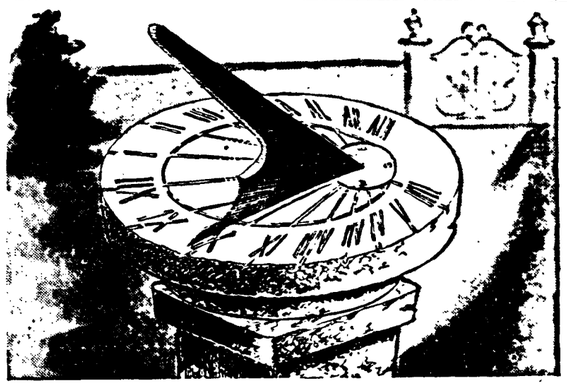

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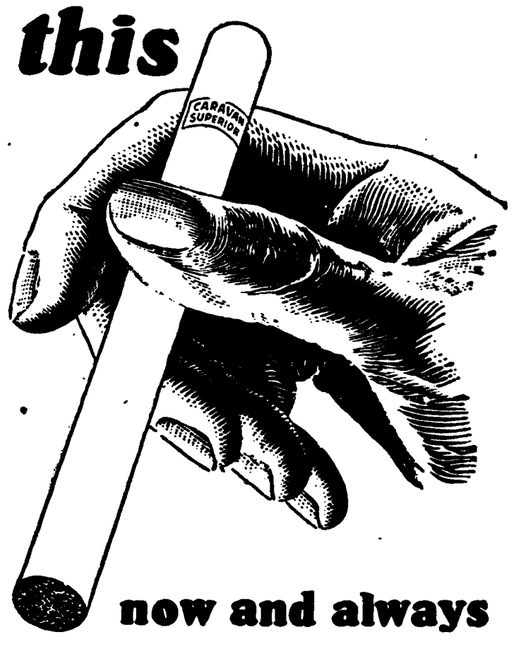

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 8.

Following is the weather summary for Sunday, the 8th of July 1945.

Yesterday's depression is centred this morning about 100 miles south of Calcutta. The monsoon has been strong in the Konkan and the north Bay of Bengal and is strengthening in Malabar. Fairly widespread rain has fallen along the West Coast, in Mysore, South Hyderabad, the Bombay Deccan the Central Provinces, Central India, Gujarat, East Rajputana the West United Provinces, Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

Forecast until the 9th evening: The depression is likely to move west-northwestwards. Widespread rain will continue along the West Coast and in the belt of the country from the North Bombay Deccan and East Gujarat to Orissa, and South-west Bengal.

Temperature And Rainfall

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past twenty-four hours from 1st January, 1945, and departure from normal recorded at 09.00 hours (I.S.T.), on 8-7-45:—

Ahmedabad 90 79 0.1 6.4 minus 0.5, Allahabad 99 86 0 5.3 minus 5.9, Amraoti 85 74 0.7 8.3 minus 2.5, Baroda 89 75 0.8 7.6 nil, Bhopal 89 75 0.1 17.9 plus 5.6, BOMBAY 84 76 3.9 39.2 plus 11.9, Calcutta 91 80 T 19.1 minus 6.1, Cherrapunji 75 67 1.5 121.1 minus 95.5, Cuttack 87 77 0.4 17.8 minus 3.0, Delhi 97 74 2.1 2.9 minus 5.3, Hyderabad (Dn.) 86 75 T 8.4 minus 0.7, Jacobabad 98 73 0.1 6.7 minus 3.0, Karachi 89 81 0 4.3 plus 1.9, Lahore 91 80 0 12.4 plus 5.0, Lucknow 103 83 0 4.4 minus 5.8 Madras 97 84 0 6.8 plus 0.2, Mahabaleshwar 66 63 11.6 93.2 plus 25.0, Peshawar 102 79 0 4.9 minus 3.5, Poona 82 71 2.1 9.2 plus 1.5, Ratnagiri 84 76 1.1 34.1 minus 7.5, Sholapur 89 73 0.1 5.4 minus 2.0, Simla 69 59 0.1 17.9 minus 5.1 Surat 83 75 1.7 14.1 plus 0.8, Srinagar 81 64 0 14.1 minus 3.0.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Democracy uninspired by moral standards may be as dangerous to the future happiness of the world as autocracy or oligarchy. Our concentration upon material values has led us into the most appalling tragedies and bids fair to destroy all that we value in our civilization.

—Sir Stafford Cripps.

The Bombay Chronicle

WAVELL PLAN

The panel reported to have been submitted by the Congress Working Committee to Lord Wavell well illustrates the principles which, according to the President, have governed its selection. The principles are that the panel should consist of capable men, that it should be on a coalition basis and should justly safeguard the interests of minorities. A critic may pick at this or that detail, the inclusion or exclusion of this or that particular individual. But the panel as a whole is of outstanding merit. Out of the fifteen persons chosen only five belong to the Congress and are from the highest executive committee elected on a thoroughly democratic basis. One and all, they are tried men of whom any country may be proud. Four minorities are included in addition to the Muslims, the Scheduled Castes being given two representatives, as against one in the existing Council.

The Congress panel having been formed, the country's attention is turned to the one expected from the Muslim League. It appears that the League still insists on nominating all the Muslim members and that, if this claim is not conceded, the League may either not submit a panel or may not join the Council. Such an undesirable contingency has been feared by many. Asked what would be the attitude of the Congress if the Muslim League eventually stayed out, the Congress President was reported to have stated in a press interview: "It is for Lord Wavell then to decide what he should do. I can only speak on behalf of the Congress, and so far as the Congress is concerned, we have made it quite clear that we are prepared to play our part." On the other hand, Lord Wavell said in his broadcast about the Simla meeting. "If the meeting should unfortunately fail, we must carry on as at present until the parties are ready to come together. The existing Executive Council, which has done such valuable work for India, will continue if other arrangements cannot be agreed." Much, therefore, depends on what may turn up at the interviews that Lord Wavell will have with the Presidents of the Congress and the League.

Every attempt must still be made to prevent a crisis and the continuance of the present deadlock. One would have ordinarily suggested a fresh meeting between a few representatives of the Congress and the League to consider the question of Muslim representation. But even that has been made extremely difficult, if not impossible, by Mr. Jinnah's fresh insult to Congress Muslims in his interview to the United Press of America. In that interview he calls them "Quislings". This infamous accusation is unworthy of any responsible leader of any Muslim institution and will, we have no doubt, be denounced by millions of nationalist Muslims. After this one cannot help feeling that, unless and until Mr. Jinnah apologises for the use of this extremely offensive expression, it will not be possible for Congress leaders to have any consultations with him or his nominees with regard to Muslim representation. For the rest we have to wait till the Viceroy's final selection is made and published.

Frankly Speaking

French "Gesture"

The Levant Arabs were, till the other day, rebels, who deserved nothing better than suppression by every means. Now they are people who are entitled to a "friendly gesture." This always happens in a conflict between imperialism and its victims when the latter prove themselves a match for imperialistic repression. The French have realized that the Arabs of Syria and the Lebanon supported by the Arab League cannot be put down. They have, therefore, yielded to the preliminary demand that the "Special Troops" should be handed over to the control of Arab authorities, before the Arabs would consent to hold conversations with the French. The French Government's announcement says that this has been done as a "friendly gesture" to the Levant as also to the Arab League.

Arab Determination

It is a good beginning no doubt and it is calculated to create a favourable atmosphere for talks. But it is only a beginning. If the French think that they can save the essentials of their imperialist domination over the Levant they will be disappointed. The Arabs are out to establish their independence and by independence they mean independence. That is to say, they are not prepared to concede any special interest or influence of any kind to France. Nor, is the Arab League going to be manoeuvred into supporting any special claim by France to the prejudice of the independence of Syria and the Lebanon. True the French will be on fairly good ground if they seek to justify their claims on the analogy of British privileges in neighbouring Arab countries. But that cannot succeed because the Arabs have no intention of accepting the principle that two wrongs make a right. They are rather determined to remove both the wrongs.

Russia And Japan

There is a report to the effect that President Truman will, at the Big Three meeting, raise the question of Russia's entry into the war against Japan. We have always felt that that the Russians would eventually join in, because it is to the obvious interest of the Soviet Union to have a say, as a participating victor, in the future of Japan and the Far East. The Japs themselves realise this eventuality as is evident from their gushing and flattering tributes to Stalin and Sovietism. And this flattery increases in its intensity as the Big Three meeting draws nearer. This is desperation which, of course, cannot succeed with Stalin and the Soviet Union. But there is some reality in the wishful comment of the Japs on Moscow-Chungking differences. These differences cannot save Japan, but they do exist and constitute a grave threat particularly to China and inter-allied unity. That is why the Soong Mission is of extremely vital importance.

Russia And Spain

There has just appeared an article in "Pravda" wondering what is keeping General Franco in power and declaring that "it is time to put an end to the disgusting Falangist regime in Spain." The article is significant both in its timing and in its demand. Appearing as it does almost on the eve of the Big Three meeting and being, naturally inspired, it means most probably that Generalissimo Stalin is going to take up the subject of the Caudillo with President Truman and Mr. Churchill! Every one will agree that European peace demands liquidation of "the Fascist nest" in Spain and restoration of that country to democracy and a place in the International Organisation. This is all the more an obligation of the leaders of democracy because with Manchuria and Abyssinia, Spain is among the first countries where the Fascist aggressors began their fell work. If only Messrs Truman and Churchill so desire the Falangist regime can be liquidated without much difficulty or direct outside interference.

Matriculation Results

We are glad to note that many educationists and parents have joined in the demand for a thorough inquiry into the sudden and marked drop in the percentage of passes at the last matriculation examination. Such a drop may be due to any one or more of the following causes: deterioration in teaching, sudden lowering of the standard in presenting students for the examinations, raising the standard in examining papers, bona fide errors in examining—the vagaries of examinations are by now well known—and indiscriminate examining. We shall not be dogmatic, in the absence of an inquiry, as to which of these causes have operated and to what extent. But it is difficult to believe that there has been a sudden deterioration of teaching on an extensive scale or sudden indiscriminate sending up of students for the examination, such as is possible when the rules of the examination are about to be changed. It is true that a few private schools may be lax in either respect. But most schools may well be presumed to be duly mindful of their reputation.

Wanted An Inquiry

It seems possible that there has been a sudden raising of the standard in the examination. If so, this is not fair to the students or the teachers. Raising the standard is quite legitimate. But it should be progressive and several measures in improving the curricula, text books and methods of teaching—and of examination—should be adopted simultaneously. However, our main point is that, when there is a sudden and marked drop in the percentage of passes, the presumption should be that something is wrong somewhere and an inquiry must be promptly made to find out what is wrong. If anything is, Mr. K. S. Vakil rightly suggests that an inquiry should be instituted by a special committee of representatives of University examiners, school teachers and some independent educational experts. We should like to know if the University has decided upon, or is willing to institute, any such inquiry.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

It makes some men tired to do anything but go fishing.

* * *

It is easier to pose as an optimist than it is to be one.

* * *

Somehow, when a man gets into a crowd he thinks that he is the only one in a hurry.

* * *

Marriage is seldom a failure if neither party to the contract has any fool relations.

* * *

A two weeks' vacation goes about as quickly as the day to pay the monthly rent comes around.

* * *

Some people act the fool intentionally, while others who have no histrionic ability whatever attain similar results.

PRINCES & STATES COMMITTEES TO MEET IN BOMBAY

BHOPAL, July 7 (A.P.I.): Meetings of the special committee of Princes and of the Constitutional Advisory Committee of States will be held in Bombay from July 10 to 13th under the presidentship of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal.

There were eight admissions and three deaths of sick destitutes in Calcutta hospitals on July 6.

Should Economics Wait On Politics?

By Jamnadas Dwarkadas

Speaking to the East India Association in London some time ago, Sir Ardeshir Dalal, the most capable member of the Viceroy's Executive Council and one of the most distinguished citizens of India, laid down a dictum to the effect that Economics could not wait on Politics. Few can object to the truth underlying this dictum as a general rule. It must not, however, be forgotten that each rule has an exception and I venture to submit that in the special circumstances in which India finds herself to-day it would be undesirable to accept her as coming within the jurisdiction of this rule and it would be advisable to treat her as an exception. Even the very document called the Tata-Birla Plan to which Sir Ardeshir Dalal is one of the signatories makes it abundantly clear that no effective plan would be possible unless in place of the present Government, a truly National Government were substituted. And yet on the eve of an attempt by Lord Wavell to replace the present unpopular Government by a popular one Sir Ardeshir would let India believe that an economic solution is more essential than a political one.

* * *

Whether Lord Wavell will succeed or not in his laudable attempt it is for time to give the verdict. It should, however, be clear to the intelligence of Sir Ardeshir and those who think with him that until the political deadlock is solved all attempts at solving the major economic issues are not only likely to be futile but also are they likely to be fraught with danger as far as the economic interests of the people are concerned.

It is hardly necessary to recall that the very "raison d'etre" of the British domination in India since the inception of British rule has been a constant desire to carry out the policy of economic exploitation of India for the benefit of the United Kingdom. Constitutions have come and Constitutions have gone but the major motive of the British Government has never been altered and the game of exploitation has gone on merrily from year to year.

Long ago Lord Salisbury pointed out that India had been bled white and Indian Patriots of the calibre of the late Dadabhoy Naoroji had to bring out a book entitled "Poverty and Un-British rule in India" proferring unchallengeable evidence to prove that the major motive of the British was to exploit India economically. Other patriots like R. C. Dutt and Dinshaw Waccha also contributed their knowledge to enlighten the public of India and England on this issue. Ranade and Gokhale have condemned British Administration on the ground that the British were the economic exploiters of India. Indeed, Gokhale characterised the financial and economic policy of the British as being the darkest spot in British administration.

* * *

During the course of the war of 1914, Lord Hardinge the then Viceroy of India himself admitted in the Imperial Council the disgrace and the injustice underlying the policy of Whitehall to give protection to the Lancashire industry by imposing the excise duty on cloth manufactured in India. Lord Hardinge pressed by the need of collecting larger revenues to meet the heavy expenditure of the last war and to induce the Council to vote a munificent gift and a heavy loan pursued the policy of partial placation and asked India to forget the injustice done in the past and promised the opening of a new chapter in the economic policy based on Justice and Equity. When initiating the Montford Reforms in the House of Commons the late Mr. Montagu, the then Secretary of State for India, promised in a statement made by him that thereafter the dictation of Whitehall would cease in matters economic and that he would establish a convention whereby whenever there was agreement between the Government of India and the Indian Legislature, the Secretary of State would not interfere. Pursuant to this policy when, as a member of the Legislative Assembly, I asked the Government of India if they were prepared to appoint a Fiscal Commission with a view to consider and report whether the policy of protection to Indian industries should be adopted or not, I knew that it was at Mr. Montagu's behest that the answer of the Government was in the affirmative. The Commission was appointed under the presidentship of the late Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah and I had the honour to be one of its members. After the report, along with a dissenting minute on some important issues like Imperial Preference and Foreign Capital were submitted by the Commission, I had the honour, on the 16th of February 1923, to move a resolution in the Legislative Assembly asking Government to initiate the policy of protection. The Government of India accepted the principle underlying my resolution and in their amendment which was passed unanimously they announced the policy of discriminate protection, subject to the conditions laid down in paragraph 97 of the report of the Fiscal Commission. The questions of Imperial Preference and Foreign Capital were not touched. Subsequently the policy of discriminate protection after an examination by the Tariff Board on various issues was ushered in and iron, steel, cement and the textile industry among others were the main industries that obtained the benefit of this policy. It must be remembered that had it not been for the timely protection given to these industries, their existence and their future would have been jeopardised. The man in the street was made to pay a heavy indirect tax from this meagre resources to help the existence of these industries which would have otherwise gone to pieces. I recall this fact in order to draw the pointed attention of Sir Ardeshir Dalal and the authors of the Bombay Plan to the fact that the people, who, despite their poverty, have emptied their pockets in order that the various industries and incidentally those who control them may thrive have a right to prevent those very industrialists from coming to a nook and corner arrangement with a foreign Government or a band of foreign industrialists without their being consulted. This consultation can only take place with the people through their accredited representative when the latter represent them in the Government of India.

* * *

There is justifiable suspicion that having made their pile through the sacrifices of the people, the industrialists are, perhaps, in a hurry to make common cause with foreign industrialists before a solution of the political problem is reached so that although political domination may go the policy of economic exploitation may go on merrily not only at the hands of the British but as a result of an unholy combination between foreign and Indian industrialists. It is for this reason that I have ventured respectfully to point out to Sir Ardeshir Dalal and those who think with him that the dictum laid down by Sir Ardeshir Dalal cannot and does not apply to India and that before a solution of the political problem is reached any arrangement made from the economic point of view would be unacceptable to the people.

I may inform my readers that in the next article I shall try to trace the main features of the economic policy of the Government of India subsequent to the departure of Mr. Montagu. Let me clearly say this that the convention sought to be established by Mr. Montagu was given a go-by by his successors and from 1923 up till now the British Government have done nothing more than to undo the loss sustained by them through a policy of protection by subterfuges which do not credit to the British Administrators but which have had the effect of impoverishing the poor population of India. Some Indian industrialists have played a most ignominious part in support of this policy for the purpose of self gain, but with this aspect of the question I shall deal in a subsequent article.

(To Be Continued)

OUR READERS' VIEWS

"Shias And Muslim League"

Sir,—I have read the letter of Nawabzada Murtaza Ali Khan in your issue of the 28th. I would request you in all fairness to publish the following:—

Mr. Murtaza feels pity that some men have no broader vision. May I request him to give the names of a few who, he thinks, have broader vision?

Mr. Murtaza says creating disunion amongst Muslims at the present critical moment is bound to give a handle to the enemies of India to enlarge upon it. Will he please state: Is disunion amongst Muslims desirable and if not now, when, and further who are the enemies of India whom, according to him, a handle should not be provided to enlarge upon?

May I also enquire of Mr. Murtaza whether the existence of the All-India Muslim League is not a glaring instance of dividing India? Whether he has agreed and still agrees to the attitude adopted by Mr. Jinnah towards the Congress after having declared for 32 years that he was an Indian first and a Muslim afterwards and declaring the leaders of the Muslim League for years as nunkeys and enemies of India for demanding separate elections? Will Mr. Murtaza read the number of speeches which Mr. Jinnah made from the Congress platforms year after year?

Whether Mr. Jinnah and Muslim League's acceptance of Sikhs' demands and separate elections conceded to them, is conducive to the interest of India?

Whether Mr. Jinnah and Muslim League's acceptance of and support to the demands of the Scheduled Caste Hindus and providing them not only separate elections but instead of only one seat, another seat for them in the Viceroy's Executive Council, is conducive to the interest of India?

Whether Mr. Jinnah and Muslim League's agreeing to concede reserve seats to Non-Brahmins amongst Hindus and a seat on the Viceroy's Executive Council, is conducive to the interest of India?

Whether Mr. Murtaza denies that Muslims including Mr. Jinnah have prided and rightly too in the act of Zuglool Pasha of Egypt when he invited different minorities of that small country to lay down their demands, and conceded them and created a strong solid Egypt?

Will Mr. Murtaza Saheb explain why Mr. Jinnah has called upon the British people to protect such small peoples, hardly a million each of Syria and Lebanon, and also why he has not done so for Iran?

Now let me ask Mr. Murtaza to tell us honestly and frankly why he himself joined the All-India Muslim Conference and Federation etc., when Muslim League and Congress were in existence and explain what part he took therein, and I shall deem it a great favour if you Mr. Editor will publish his speeches and utterances. Of course, I shall concede that if Mr. Jinnah can entirely change after practising a certain principle, it is not impossible nor wrong to expect Mr. Murtaza to change, and I believe in the proverb 'Better late than never', if one honestly and sincerely feels so.

I would also request Mr. Murtaza to enquire whether the All-India Shia Conference did not beg Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League to consider their case and grievance, and requested an interview but they were denied.

Can he find such an instance prevalent amongst Muslims, and now how he suggests his own Shia Muslims to make an approach to Mr. Jinnah. I am sure not only he but many good Muslims must be pained to learn this pitiable condition of Shia Muslims.

I may tell Mr. Murtaza during several Sunni-Shia riots in U. P. several requests were made by very high personages and even Ullemas to Mr. Jinnah to come and to settle matters but neither he nor any Muslim League official cared to go there or do anything and this is the reason which makes quite certain that neither Mr. Jinnah nor Muslim League cares for them and even cares to see unity amongst Muslims.

Will Mr. Murtaza please refer to some of the court proceedings in election cases in U. P. that have been instituted during last ten years and specially of last two years and tell us whether it is not a fact that bitterness prevalent is on the increase every day?

Why, sir, go further? Mr. Murtaza has been long connected by service in our Bombay Municipality. Will he please inquire what is the position of Shia Muslims regarding their education, specially Dinyath and whether it is not a fact that though Shias have been requesting the Municipality to put right their position and had conferences with Muslim League Party. Still the Muslim League Party in the Municipality will not listen to their grievances and regretful it is to find that the Congress Party has been putting off the consideration and fair solution thus creating more and more bitterness in our city and all over India and where Mr. Murtaza is residing.

I do not wish to say more. I would only ask Mr. Murtaza to tell us why Gandhiji and Congress have agreed to the demands of both non-Brahmins and Schedule Classes and recently of Sikhs and have agreed to give the former reserved seats, and to the latter separate elections with lot of weightage. This is, I submit, sir, how goodwill and unity can be had and obtained.

Finally, I would say that when Shias from more than 300 towns of various Districts and of all Provinces have by their resolutions supported Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalljee's representation for due protection of Shia Muslims' rights, and when many Shias have wired to the Viceroy and when the whole Shia Press has supported it and more so when unanimously all the Mujtahids and Ullemas of Lucknow and of whole U. P. as also of the Punjab, Bengal and other Provinces have declared that the Shia Religious tenets must be protected from hostile attacks of the Sunnis, is it very wrong to ask for the Shia rights? All the Parsis and Indian Christians and Anglo-Indians have also made representations to the Viceroy. Are they all wanting in a broader vision?

The fair course is that the Government, as well as all concerned must ask Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League first to settle the position of Sunnis and Shias, and thereafter to speak in the name of Muslims, or in the alternative, both Government and all other concerned should settle with both Sunnis and Shias separately, if real unity and harmony is desired.

SYED ASAD ALI.

Muslim League's Fears

I have been carefully reading the statements issued by Mr. Jinnah during the course of the Simla Conference. The statement made by him in the Press Conference held by him on the 30th of June (as appearing in the "Tribune" of the 1st of July 1945) is most amusing of all. He states that they have no illusions about the parity between the Muslims and the Caste-Hindus. He is afraid that the other parties —such as the Scheduled Castes the Sikhs and other communities which will secure representation on the Viceroy's Executive Council will join hands with the Congress. He goes so far as to say that even the two British members the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief will tilt the balance of the Council so as to enable the Congress invariably to command a majority. He fears that the Viceroy's Veto Power will not adequately protect the Muslim League as the Viceroy will be placed in a very invidious position. If he were to exercise his Veto constantly and as a normal course.

I have great sympathy with Mr. Jinnah in his distress and absolute helpness and I make bold to suggest that even at this stage, he would do well to join the Congress Camp with all his followers. It will do away with all his troubles and worries and also bring the complete independence of India nearer. I am sure he will give a careful consideration to this suggestion and the Congress will be too glad to take him and his follower in its fold. Its doors are always open to any well wisher of India.

HIRA NAND AHUJA.

Lahore:

Pickpockets At Dadar

Does the Bombay C. I. D. know that the bridge connecting the B. B. & C. I. Rly. and the G. I. P. Rly. Dadar Stations and the vicinity is the haunting ground for pick-pockets? Well it is.

Of all the tricks known to the pick-pocket tribe two are very frequently used. One of them is what I may call 'dive-bombing tactics' i. e. three or four fellows will surround their poor victim and relieve him of his pen or purse; and the other may be described as 'lighting mopping up operation' i. e. a gang will invade the Dadar bridge create some furore and block the passage completely. When this is done other accomplices will emerge from their strategic positions and start rifling pockets. Of course the careless will suffer loss in money or in kind, but the careful lot have to suffer standing and waiting over the bridge and on the railway platforms.

As this is a regular nuisance in the evenings will the Bombay C. I. D. keep vigil? I wonder what the Railway police and the Watch and Ward department are doing, since these things occur under their very nose.

M. SITARAM GURKAR.

Municipal Land Auction

The Estate Agent and Land Manager of the Bombay Municipality proposes to dispose off 4.50,000 square

(Continued on page 3)

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

LONDON, July 7.

Soon after the Union Jack had been hoisted in Berlin yesterday with elaborate ceremony and a Royal salute, British troops, who had marched into the German capital after weeks of waiting were told that no accommodation had been arranged for them cables Reuter's special correspondent from the German capital.

There had been a misunderstanding between the British and the Russian Governments, explained the British Commander, Brigadier O. M. Wales, in an order-of-the-day to his men.

Promising them that steps were being taken to make them more comfortable, the Brigadier said: "We must accept the rather unexpected circumstances with good grace and without loss of temper and dignity."

* * *

According to Doctor Pattabhi Sitaramayya, 'Quit India" was not born out of any malice or hatred but out of love for peace of the world.

This is a most untimely and unfair provocation to Sir Richard Rotenham who must be preoccupied with suffocating suspense thinking night and day of Simla.

* * *

In reply to Mr. Jinnah's questionnaire, Lord Wavell invited him to a personal discussion yesterday.

We hope His Excellency had the supreme good fortune of listening peacefully to a convincing oration on how men like Abul Kalam Azad, Husain Ahmad Madani, Khan Sahib, Asaf Ali and others are "Muslim Quislings."

* * *

Mr. Jinnah has assured the United Press of America that Pakistan would be a 'People's Government, irrespective of caste, creed, colour or race."

And, of course, the Qaid-e-Azam wants Pakistan in the name of Islam and the "Muslim Nation."

* * *

Tickled by the reported list of Congress nominees for the proposed Executive, the Junior Colleague confidently expects exciting developments at Cecil Hotel.

The principal one, he believes, is a supplementary ultimatum to Lord Wavell that the Working Committee of the Muslim League will never never accept the following:—

(1) Mr. M. A. Jinnah, (2) Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan and (3) Nawab Md. Ismail Khan.

* * *

Writing on the recent British Elections, George Bernard Shaw points out that Mr. Winston Churchill behaved as Lord Beaverbrook's marionette.

The genius of a dramatist lies in presenting even vulgar facts in an interesting shape.

* * *

"Pravda" is quoted by a Moscow report as saying that people are wondering what is keeping General Franco in power.

What or who?

* * *

Shell shocked to the extent of having lost all anti-Comintern, anti-Bolshevik memory, a Tokyo paper pleads that "what Japan needs today is a leader like Joseph Stalin and an inspiration like Sovietism."

We hope Stalin obliges and takes over Japan.

* * *

Gave Wife For Pound of Butter
—Headline to a cannibal story.

"Lucky brute" sighed a pathetic friend of ours.

JINNAH'S CLAIM "IN THE CRUCIBLE"

League Cannot Ignore Nationalist Muslims And Other Muslim Organisations, Says Jairamdas

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Presiding over a Conference of Dadar-Matunga-Sion Congress workers at Matunga today Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram examined, in detail, the claim of the Muslim League to represent all the Muslims of India. The conference was held at the Jain Boarding Hall and was well attended.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram said: "Across the faces of those gathered at this conference, the delegates and visitors, stretches the shadow of the Simla heights." He said: "The chances of a successful issue to the discussions of the last fortnight are still by no means clear. The Congress has participated in them in the hope that the results achieved will open the way to India's Independence. This hope has made the representatives of the Congress to go very far to help cut across numerous hurdles and obstacles, some of them not wholly unexpected.

LEAGUE HURDLE

One of those hurdles, he said, was the claim made by the Muslim League. "However eloquent and emphatic the advocacy for such a claim may be, he added, "its acceptance can only be possible if it is founded on truth. No situation, no proposal, no solution, can be dealt with on the basis of features which are absent. Such a performance is politically an impossibility."

Mr. Jairamdas recalled the recent admission of a League spokesman that out of 600 Muslim members in the various Legislatures in the country, 420 were with the League party. "This number, if accurate," he added, "constitutes 70 per cent of the total Muslim strength. It is thus obvious that as many as 180 out of 600, that is as large a percentage as 30 is still outside the League party. This 30 per cent clearly cannot be represented by the League whenever that question of Muslim opinion or Muslim decision arises in the political sphere of our national life.

"Thirty per cent, that is nearly one-third, is too large a minority to be ignored by the Muslim League. The League cannot rise roughshod over it and treat it as if it did not exist. This attempt at reduction of a 30 per cent minority to zero is an attempt to create an imaginary situation and deal with it as if it really existed. Such action in politics is dangerous and can only lead to political misadventure, and to the artificial creation of avoidable deadlocks."

ONLY LATER RECRUITS

Continuing he said: "Nor must we forget that the 70 per cent of the Muslim members who are within the Muslim League party are later recruits, subsequent to the verdict of the electorate in 1937. In that year the League parties started with a strength, it would appear, of only 11 per cent of the total Muslim membership in the Legislatures. The subsequent accession of strength which has raised the percentage to 70 is not necessarily indicative of such a large shift of opinion within the Muslim electorate towards the Muslim League. But it is more probably the result of ministerial developments within the legislature and the ambition of individuals and groups to secure ministerial positions or to gain individual or sectional advantages through the ministers they agreed to support. Thus, this 70 per cent is not a reflection of the strength of the Muslim League in the electorate and to give it that significance is wholly out of accord with the facts of the situation."

Remarking that the existence of the 30 per cent of Muslim membership which is outside the League parties is not the only fact to refute the League claim, Mr. Jairamdas said that in the Frontier Province the Muslim electorate "has rejected the claim of the Muslim League to represent their community and a Muslim Ministry under the Congress ticket holds the reins of office."

"How can such a patent, blunt manifestation of differing political opinion by the Muslims of that Province be smothered out of existence by the Muslim League or any authority in India," he asked. Further in the Punjab, a non-League ministry was in office. In Bengal, another, Muslim majority Province, a very large 'block' of the Muslim legislatures, was outside and was opposed to the Muslim League. In Sind, the stable support of the Muslim League constituted a minority of the Muslim members of the local assembly. The rest of the Muslim members constituted a very fluid element which was available to whichever party or group or individual that was summoned to power by the Governor.

He also referred to other organisations like the All-India Muslim Majlis, Jamiat-ul-Ulema, the Momin Conference and the Shia Political Conference and characterised them as numerous representative organisations with wide following which openly repudiate the claim of the Muslim League and stand for policies and principles which differ fundamentally from those of the League."

WHAT CONGRESS REPRESENTS

"If the claim of the Congress is not maintained," he said, "it would reduce the Congress to a Hindu body. This is obviously an impossible position. The Congress represents the urge for national freedom and speaks for the nation in this wider and truer sense. Every move which the British Government has so far made and which events have been forcing it to make now, is intended to satisfy this national urge."

He also referred to the sufferings and sacrifices of thousands of Muslims, young and old, in the glorious mass movement of Civil Resistance launched by the Congress for the freedom of a United India.

"By these sufferings and sacrifices, the Nationalist section of the Muslim community has given better proof than is forthcoming in any other quarter, of the sincerity of their convictions and the depth of their feelings for a cause and a programme to which the League definitely opposed. By these sufferings and sacrifices the Nationalist Muslims have won the right to be represented by an organisation of their own free choice."

Referring to the Simla talks, he said, that they related only to an interim arrangement and that they did not affect the final demand. If power was resumed, its maintenance, its fruitful use and its early extension would need timely activity and continuous work by Congressmen among the masses. He exhorted the people to concentrate on intensive work among the masses, irrespective of the success of the Simla talks or the continuation of the deadlock.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, inaugurating the conference, said that the position of the Congress today was an answer to the view of those in authority who had thought that the Congress had been crushed and would not rise again.

RESOLUTIONS

The conference passed a number of resolutions condoling the deaths of Kasturba Gandhi, Begum Azad, Mahadev Desai, Satyamurthi, R. S. Pandit and other patriots; congratulating all those who had made sacrifices during the struggle and assuring Congress leaders of the determination of the people to be free from bondage; criticising the attitude of the Government towards the Chimur, Ashti and Kulasekarapatnam prisoners, declaring their firm resolve to carry out the constructive programme as laid down by Mahatma Gandhi to their fullest capacity and resolving to intensify certain constructive activities.

Those who spoke on the various resolutions were: Messrs. M. V. Kamat, U. U. Bhat, P. S. Krishnan, K. A. Subramaniam, S. J. Parekh, Achutrao Deshpande, C. K. Narayanswami, Raja Kulkarni, T. R. Iyappan, Dr. Sobti, Smt. Gadkari and Smt. Urmilaben Gupta. Mr. S. K. Patil also addressed the conference.

"THINK AND ACT INDIAN"

Jairamdas' Exhortation To Bombay Sindhis

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Bombay Sindhi Association presented addresses this morning to Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram and Dr. Choithram Gidwani. Mr. H. P. Shivdasani, President of the Association presided.

After the Secretary had welcomed the distinguished guests, Mr. Shivdasani recalled his associations with the guests and recalled some important incidents in their lives.

Mr. Jairamdas in his reply paid a tribute to the enterprise and industry of the Sindhis who had "crossed the seven seas" and established themselves there. A prosperous community, like the Sindhis, must remember that the villages and the working population were the source of their wealth. He was pained to come across instances among them of black marketing and profiteering and such anti-social activities.

He exhorted them to think and act Indian, and take part the national reconstruction.

Dr. Choithram Gidwani, said that if one person made millions, there were thousands who went without the necessities of life. This state of inequality and inequity could not go on for ever. Socialist changes were inevitable. Hinduism, he said, was inherently socialist.

Dr. Gidwani also deprecated, black marketing and profiteering. It was a pity that some Congressmen were also guilty in this respect.

Dr. Gidwani unveiled the photo of the late Mr. Tikamdas Duhitanomal, the first President of the Association.

Municipal Land Auction

(Continued from Page 4)

yards of land at Kolivada in one lot by auction on this Tuesday. The user is restricted to one big industry of national importance.

From inside information it is understood that there are quite a number of smaller industrialists who want this land for industrial purposes. It is, therefore, not understood, why, to the exclusion of general demand, the land is proposed to be given over to one? Only one party is interested in the land for starting one industry only. The auction cannot realize the proper market value of the land. Is this condition fair to the tax-payers when land worth about Rs. 30,00,000 to Rs. 40,00,000 is concerned? Has the Municipality considered this aspect of the question? Or is it introduced knowingly to favour one party and exclude other potential competitors?

It is rumoured that there are very lucrative offers if the land is given for industries generally and not exclusively for one industry only. If such onerous conditions are imposed it is expected of the Municipal authorities to know that the land can never realize the best price. This will mean loss of lakhs of rupees to the Municipality as the land is very big. Will, therefore, the Mayor and the Municipal Councillors consider whether it is worth the game to put the tax-payers to an avoidable loss like this? Do not the tax-payers require of them a just and a fair decision? Or do the Councillors think that their actions are above board and cannot be questioned? I request the Municipal authorities to cancel the auction and set the matters right before it is too late and before they involve themselves into needless scandal and litigation.

TAX PAYER.

Our Sterling Balances

Among the important capital goods necessary for post-war reconstruction of industry in India, the steel mill equipment forms a very essential factor. A Press cable recently announced that Sir Ardeshir Dalal, the Planning Member of the Government of India, finding its supply unavailable in England had flown to America to obtain it. The message further stated that the crux of the question there was the dollar finance and to surmount its handicap, Sir Ardeshir had negotiated for credit accommodation with Mr. Weigne Taylor, the head of the Export Import Bank of New York. Mr. Taylor is believed to be keen on fostering trade between U.S.A. and India and he has promised considering grant of dollar loans to India as soon as the restrictions on his bank are removed by the Congress.

The authority of this message is obviously doubtful. It is inconceivable that an experienced Indian Civil Service officer, well versed in the secretarial work, could be guilty of such flagrant irregularity as to negotiate international credit arrangements for India with a foreign bank on his own initiative. He cannot be unaware that such negotiations are beyond the scope and power of any sectional head of the Government of India. To conduct international finance negotiations for us, the only competent authority is the British Foreign Office, guided by the British Chancellor of Exchequer, under a specific reference made to him officially through proper channel by the Viceroy of India in Council. But the object of this message is quite clear: It is a clever piece of propaganda, which by stressing on the impossibility of our obtaining dollary finance at the present juncture is calculated to smother effectively India's endeavour to buy capital goods outside United Kingdom.

The propagandist palpably seems to suggest that since it is not possible for India to obtain machinery to expand our heavy steel industry, we should be content to import Empire made steel into India. But are we really lacking dollar finance?

There is so much loose thinking about financing our foreign trade and so much undue emphasis has been put in India on the multilateral convertibility of our "sterling balances", that one feels that it is not out of place to seek what factors constitute our "sterling balances"? Do they consist of the usual value in sterling of merely our foreign trade balances, or do they include anything more than that? Do they, for instance, include the sterling equivalent of rupees which our treasury has been obliged to provide British authority here in order to finance the general war expenditure over the supplies of munitions made in India? If the reply is in the affirmative, then it is most curious that Britain has never floated any large sterling loans in India with the rupee proceeds of which it would be normal to finance foreign war expenditure in India. This omission is deliberate and significant. So let, therefore, no one have any illusions about our mythical "sterling assets" on this score. Indeed, we have none of this kind. Britain has made no secret whatever that the Allies' method of financing the current war has been based on the American principle of Lend-Lease, which in effect means that every partner has to supply every type of munitions of war to the Common pool, according to his maximum capacity, but always free of cost to the Pool. In this scheme of pooling the full capacity resources of the partners, there is no room for any partner to act as agent or proxy for another partner. All members are direct contributors and the measure of the minimum capacity of each to pool his resources is the actuality of munitions manufactured and contributions of them made from time to time. Whatever, therefore, India has so far contributed in the shape of munitions supplies to the allies, must be deemed as her own free share in the allied pool and whenever any computations of it have been made in sterling values, it is for the purpose of comparing the quantum of each partner's contribution in the Allied cause and not for the purpose of assessing British liability to India.

But our contributions to the Empire Dollar Pool are on quite different footing and for quite different objectives. The Empire Dollar Pool is solely constituted for the purpose of providing the sterling bloc's share in dollars, towards the proposed monetary fund and world bank. In this pool the quota of each subscribing partner in the sterling area is definite and prescribed. We, as the members of the sterling bloc have been contributing to this Empire Dollar Pool by providing dollar equivalent of rupees to the United States authority here. Salaries and other expenses of the American forces located in India. Any excess over our shares required contribution to the Dollar Pool is, therefore, our own dollar reserve, but unless we are alert and assertive, Britain will have natural temptation to convert our dollar reserve into sterling credit, because for her, the export trade is the main stay of her life and to take advantage of our dollar credit and effect it against her own supplies of export goods to us will not seem any moral turpitude.

So long the war is on and American forces are located in India, we are daily creating dollar reserves. Likewise we are daily creating sterling reserves also because of our cash supplies of sterling equivalent of rupees to the British authorities here so as to enable them to pay the fighting forces of England France, Netherlands, and British Colonies located in Iran, Iraq, India, and Burma. These sterling and dollar reserves being thus the outcome purely of our exchange operations, are our real assets in England, and America representing our cover against the national currency liability. It is of utmost importance for us, therefore, to see that nothing of these reserves is frittered away, for the simple reason that our currency inflation is the highest in the Middle East, and a major portion of our currency circulation has gone to finance our munition contributions to the Allied pool on Lend-Lease principle, and as such, it is uncovered and the day of reckoning is drawing near. We really cannot afford to waste a single penny or a single cent on foreign consumer goods. We have not only to tighten our belts, most rigidly and do without any consumer goods, but Sovietise, concentrate on our production in every field, otherwise stark financial ruin is in store for our nation as sure as the day follows night. With intelligent and judicious pressure at the proper sources we should have no insurmountable difficulty in obtaining capital goods in America and England for our planned production. With strict alertness and jealous care of our national expenditure, we must effect drastic economics which alone can stay our impending national bankruptcy.

B. G. MANI.

Malabar Hill,
July 2, 1945.

Steps Ahead In Syrian Dispute

French Decision Result Of Shone's Talks In Beirut

BEIRUT, July 8 (Reuter): Behind the decision by France to hand over "Troupes Spsecials" (troops recruited locally in the Levant) to the Levantines lies the story of a week of intense diplomatic activity—week of drama, hesitations and finally of a step in march to the final settlement of this acute Middle East problem, cables "Reuter's" special correspondent.

The British Minister in Syria and the Lebanon, Mr. Terence Shone, had a five-hour interview with the Syrian Foreign Minister, Mardan Bey, and the midnight interview he had earlier in the week with the Lebanese Prime Minister, Abdul Karameh, lasted three hours.

During the discussion preceding their present decision, the French had no direct contact wih the Syrians who were kept informed of the progress of events by the Lebanese and the British. The present decision is part fulfilment of Count Ostrorog's declaration two days ago that the French are concentrating on settlement of immediate Levant problems as a prelude to final settlement.

French "Troupes Speciales" in the Levant number about 25,000—the majority being in Syria.

It seems Count Ostrorog did not bring back any definite proposals from Paris whence he returned about a fortnight ago. The French decision has been hammered out on the anvil of reality. The Syrian Premier and Foreign Minister are reported to be meeting tomorrow.

MONSOON WAR IN BURMA: Notice board warns drivers on the Mawchi Road.

LABHSHANKER LAXMIDAS DEAD

Noted Humanitarian

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Labhshanker Laxmidas, a well-known humanitarian and advocate of vegetarianism, at the ripe age of 82. It took place, last Friday, at Junagadh, his native place. For well-nigh half a century the deceased earnestly pleaded, in the vernacular press, the cause of humanitarianism, and social reforms, bewailing the plight of Hindu widows and suggesting reforms to better their lot. He also waged war against indiscriminate cow slaughter and pleaded for preservation of the country's cattlewealth. For some time past he was bedridden but his humane work was continued through the help of his son Sjt. Pathubhai. We shall never see his like again, at least in the Bombay Presidency. May his soul rest in peace!

70 Dead In Jap Suicide Raid On British Carriers

LONDON, July 8 (Reuter): Seventy men were killed and 34 seriously wounded when three of the newest and most powerful carriers of the Royal Navy—the "Indefatigable", the "Victorious" and one whose identity has not been disclosed—stayed in action against the Japanese after taking some of the heaviest attacks that Kamikaze (suicide) planes have yet dealt the Allied vessels in the Pacific.

(Also see page 7 col. 2 and 3).

Soviet Amnesty To Mark End Of War

LONDON, July 8 (Reuter): Moscow radio reports that the Supreme Soviet Presidium has issued a decree of amnesty "to mark the victorious ending of the war against Hitlerite Germany", which orders the release of convicts serving sentences of up to three years' imprisonment for such offences as leaving without permission military and other establishments and other military offences.

JAPAN READY FOR NEGOTIATED PEACE?

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8 (U.P.A.): Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, who was Japanese Ambassador in Washington at the time of Pearl Harbour, was quoted by the Tokyo radio today as asserting that "so long as the Allies insist that peace can come only if Japan agrees to unconditional surrender, we will have to fight on and shed our blood in proportion to the time and intensity of each battle."

The Tokyo radio broadcast was recorded here by the "United Press of America." Some experts on Japanese affairs believe that the Admiral's broadcast was intended to tell American listeners that Japan might be willing to accept a negotiated peace.

DIVORCE PETITION ON GROUND OF CONTRACEPTIVE

LONDON, July 7 (U.P.A.): The knotty problem of "does constant use of contraceptive by the husband provides the wife with grounds for a petition of nullity of marriage" is being unravelled by divorce court judges.

Three Lord Justices of the Appeal Court are now considering a wife's petition for nullity of marriage on this problem after the divorce court dismissed her petition which is the first of its kind to be brought before the English Court.

The problem raised is a question of such importance to English matrimonial laws that judges intimated that any judgment must be reserved and a decision announced within three weeks.

WILL PETAIN BE EVER TRIED

LONDON, July 8, (U. P. I.): Will the trial of Marshal Petain ever take place?

Ronald Mathews, "Daily Herald" correspondent in Paris, reports that the trial of Petain may never take place.

"The reason is Gen. de Gaulle does not want it to happen. That view is freely expressed in Paris circles".

After eight days' preliminary investigation into Petain's case the French Government is not nearer fixing the time or place of Petain's trial. Legal circles explain the delay saying that it is virtually certain that the result of Petain's trial can result only in his death, but it goes against the sensitiveness of Frenchmen to condemn a 90-year-old Marshal to shameful death. Were Gen. de Gaulle to commute the death sentence, the left wing parties would react strongly.

Hence, the prediction to wait for trial until the legal term in October during which time the opportune death of Petain or something else may prevent a trial.

CAPITAL RESOURCES IN POST-WAR AGE

By K. T. SHAH.

The capital needs of almost every country in the world after the war are bound to be on a very large scale. Whether for purposes of reconstruction, as in the countries utterly shattered by the ravages of war; or for rehabilitation of the local economic machinery, as in countries wholly reorganising their national economy to meet war-time needs; or for industrial development, as in relatively backward and undeveloped lands, every country would need capital. This would be in the shape of plant and mechanical equipment necessary to reorganise industry, and to regear the entire national economy.

The actual dimensions of these capital needs are difficult to estimate. Mention may, however, be made, by way of illustration, of the Bombay Industrialists' Plan, which has estimated the capital requirements for a planned development of this country in 15 years at Rs. 10,000 crores eq. to £7,500 millions eq. to $30,000 million. Or take another illustration. China. The Chinese Government have projects of national development, already prepared, which, according to Eric Johnston, President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Government believes would absorb $4,000 million in each of the ten years after the War. The Chief Engineer of the U. S. Foreign Economic Administration has prepared a list of 1,000 projects of development in China, which could easily require an investment of 1,000 million Dollars. There is no means to compute the post-war capital needs of European countries, including Britain and Russia, while the development of Africa to an optimum level or of Australasia, is a wholly unknown quantity. Even the lands of Latin America, will need thousands of million dollars for proper development of their natural resources, so that the promised freedom from want may a realised fact for every human being all over the world.

Against these staggering figures of post-war capital needs, what are the capital resources available? The United States is the only country, which can claim today to have a surplus of capital, beyond its own needs, which it can loan or invest abroad. But even the United States has not a surplus sufficient to meet these colossal demands.

There is, however, a basic misconception, or confusion of ideas, in this matter, which it would be as well to clear up at the outset. Capital, though commonly confounded with mechanical and other equipment necessary to set in motion the productive organisation of any country, which you can buy with money, is in the ultimate analysis, nothing else than the surplus of consumption over production, which can be reinvested in still further production, or to keep the machine going. Any large country, well endowed with natural resources, can manage to provide its own capital, if it only organises and employs its resources scientifically. It may be that, for a short while, the people may have to make sacrifices, or forego their comforts or luxuries. Witness Russia, in the initial years of the Five-Year Plans. Unless you can convince yourselves and the world that you have resources, and capacity to work them up into a surplus over your own needs....there would be no chance of obtaining capital, even if there was available sufficient surplus anywhere, and even if conditions were universally such as to facilitate such surplus being invested in countries other than those of origin. In the last analysis, every country must provide its own where withal to develop its own resources, and maintain its own economy.

Country must, therefore, learn to adjust their needs as well as potentialities to the best degree, and in the most scientific manner possible. Once they do so.—once, that is, a comprehensive scientific plan of development is ready for execution.—lack of capital will nowhere hold up the process of development. It is as much to the interests of the world as a whole, as to that of any single unit thereof, to have all regions, their peoples, and potentialities developed to the utmost degree, if human happiness is to be assured, at least in all material respects. But no one would be giving away, or even loaning, capital or service, unless assurance is forthcoming that the gift or loan will not be wasted.

Put into other words, this means that the terms and conditions the lender would make may contain snags, as they generally do, which it would not be to the interests of the borrower to accept.—unless there is a mental reservation about "payable when able." Russia had started upon a new Social Order, which many of the would-be lenders did not approve of. And so, until Russia had vindicated her possibilities, she had to eschew all idea of obtaining the necessary capital from abroad; and concentrate upon developing intensively her own resources to such a degree, that the capitalist countries found it to their own advantage to come to terms with the Soviet Government, and even seek its alliance.

This would be the more easy to appreciate if we compare the likely alternatives of capital this country may need for her intensive and comprehensive industrialisation. Two possible lenders.—Britain and the United States.—may be taken as sources to meet our capital needs. But the British alternative is, if not vitiated at the source, open to serious objection from the point of view of the borrower intent upon her own national development, independence, and integrity. In Britain, indeed, we have assets accumulated.—the Sterling Balances.—which, if that country could deal fairly with us, would automatically provide all the security or liquid wherewithal for all the capital goods she could furnish us. Given the immense cost of the War to that country, however, and given her crippled resources for her own internal rehabilitation, it is doubtful if Britain would be able to produce a surplus over her own needs for years to come, which she could easily trade against our Sterling assets. But even if that were otherwise, Britain has vested interests in this country, and British Capital has political influence, which Indian the nationalist instinctively, unconsciously, dreads will be used against India's long range national interests. And that, too, apart from the sheer economic fact that British Capital goods are, on an average, much less efficient than those of the United States as Sir R. Platt's report shows. Hence, if we accept the British machinery and other capital goods for our industrialisation, we shall have our new industry based on a relatively inferior equipment. In this age of standardised machines and interchangeable parts, that would make us dependent for generations to come upon the same inefficient source of capital supply, which no true Indian nationalist would desire.

This is radically different in the United States. That country, also, has suffered heavily because of the War. As against a total national debt of Britain aggregating £30,000 million, mainly because of this war, the United States has a national debt of some £75,000 million, at the present rate of exchange. But the American capacity to produce.—variously estimated at from £25 to £40,000 million per annum.—is also more than proportionately higher. The United States, moreover has, so far, no vested interests in this country; nor imperialist connection, which it could exert to our disadvantage. Her own local market, again, is so vast, and so progressively expanding, that she is not dependent on foreign markets in anything like the degree that Britain inevitably is, to keep her national economy going, and maintain the standard of living for her population. Finally, as Eric Johnston argues in the article already quoted from, the economic development of hitherto backward countries is more directly beneficial to the United States, in providing more and better employment to her own capital and labour, than Britain can look for. Under these circumstances, and for these reasons, of the two available sources of capital supply, for any one who takes a comprehensive and long range view in this county, the United States would be by far and incomparably the best.

That does not mean, of course, that India can afford to neglect her own possibilities of capital development. Unless we have our own alternative, the lender may demand terms which it would not be in our interests to accept. There is no doubt of India's potentiality. But, until her resources are properly developed, and assuming she does not make a needlessly unfair bargain against her own interests, India would have, in the initial years of the Plan, so to order her systerms of production as well as consumption that every available ounce of surplus could be turned into investment for capital development. A system of priority would, accordingly, have to be established, under which, without undue sacrifice of the basic needs of human life and work, preference would be given, or greater emphasis laid, on productive rather than consumption goods, in the first stage of the Plan. This must continue until such time as the goal set by the Planning authority has been achieved and India is able to make her own terms, as Russia can now do, to obtain whatever she needs from abroad and which she cannot economically produce herself. Trade will be rationalised national economies properly organised, and international intercourse truly civilised only by some such process.

Jinnah May Concede One Seat To Unionist Muslim

Yet Another Compromise Formula To End Simla Deadlock

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 8: Mr. Jinnah may be prepared to give one seat to a non-Muslim League non-Congress Mussalman, say a Unionist, but on no account to a Congress nationalist Mussalman. This is according to Cecil Hotel lobby reports after Mr. Jinnah's return from the Viceroy's House. According to the same reports increasing pressureis being brought on Mr. Jinnah to allot one seat to the Punjab unionist party.

It is also learnt that Maulana Azad has been invited by Lord Wavell to meet him tomorrow. The panel of names suggested by Congress and the Wavell-Jinnah talk today are expected to be the main topics of discussion.

Meanwhile, another formula already alluded to by me, is being discussed here to resolve the present deadlock. According to this formula the Muslim representation should be drawn from the Muslim majority provinces of Assam, Bengal, the Punjab, Sind and the N.W.F. and the party in power in these provinces should be authorized to make nominations. "Pari passu", it should be agreed that any party in power presently that was dislodged by the general elections representative of that party in the Central Executive would be deemed to have lost confidence of the electorate and would be called upon to tender his resignation. It will be understood that the general elections will be held within six months after the new Central Executive is formed. Under this formula three Leaguers, one Unionist and one Congress Mussalman would be nominated to the Central Executive.

Congress, according to reports, will be prepared to accept this formula if it were acceptable to Mr. Jinnah. Congress would also be prepared to face the general elections and thereby obtain the verdict of Mussalman electorates in regard to its own claim for representation of Mussalmans. Mr. Jinnah's reactions to this formula are still unknown. Lobby anticipations are that he would prefer to postpone the reorganisation of the Centre till provincial elections are held.

The other formula, namely, inclusion of a non-League non-Congress Mussalman, however, holds the field for the present. Under this formula, Mr. Jinnah's claim that Congress does not represent Mussalmans could be satisfied. Similarly, the formula would also meet the Congress claim that League does not represent the entire Mussalmans of India. One hurdle will be crossed after Mr. Jinnah accepts this formula. There would be another hurdle, namely, whether Congress would agree to exclusion of Nationalist Mussalmans from the Central Executive. The forthcoming Wavell Azad meeting would further clarify the situation.

Jinnah Harps On League's 'Basic Stand'

Asserts, Pakistan Would Be People's Govt.

No Truck With 'Any Kind Of United India National Govt.': Pooh-Poohs Jawahar's Ideal Of "Progressive Socialism"

SIMLA, July 7, (U. P. A.): Mr. Mohamed Ali Jinnah, President of the Moslem League, in an exclusive interview with Stewart Hensley, United Press of America correspondent, at Simla today said that the basic reason why the League is not able to collaborate with the Congress in the preparation of a joint panel for submission to the Viceroy was because the "Congress insisted that they should do the choosing or that we should agree that two Moslems out of the Moslem bloc should be chosen by them."

"FLANK MOVEMENT"

"Thus, the Congress, by a flank movement, attempts to nullify the very basic principles underlying the proposal—which they accepted—and reduce Moslem effectiveness by securing Congress Moslem "Quislings."

Mr. Jinnah also disclosed that in so far as the League is concerned, any arrangement in the centre will have to be achieved with "simultaneous agreement" on the arrangements in the provinces if a workable administration is to be devised.

PANEL SELECTION

Returning to the question of the panel selection, Mr. Jinnah said, "Under the Wavell proposals, a quota is allotted to the Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Scheduled Castes and, maybe, some other communities on a communal basis, and our contention is—and it is based on the principles of the proposals, our fundamental policy and practical reality—that the Muslim quota should be recommended by the Muslim League since it has the only authoritative representation of Muslims."

As regards provincial arrangements, Mr. Jinnah asserted that "no arrangements at the centre could work satisfactorily unless provincial arrangements are made which will satisfy the two major parties—Hindus and Muslims—if section 93 is to be removed."

"CAMOUFLAGE"

Mr. Jinnah re-emphasized the League's basic stand that no permanent Indian solution can be achieved without recognition of Pakistan and described as "camouflage" Congress Members' statements that agreement on the Wavell Plan might lead to a rapid creation of an All-India National Government.

Mr. Jinnah said: "We can never agree to any kind of United India National Government because it would be a Hindu National Government with an overwhelming communal—not political majority."

"PROGRESSIVE SOCIALISM"

Commenting on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's statement to the United Press of America that the solution for India's economic ills lay in the establishment of a "progressive socialism" under a National Government, Mr. Jinnah said that such remarks were beside the point since they predicted a mistaken assumption that there could be a United India.

As for a progressive government, "When our Pakistan is eventually established on the basis of a divided India, it will not lag behind any civilized government in the world" in promoting social, economic, educational and political reforms and bettering the lot of the poor, Mr. Jinnah said.

He declined to enumerate concrete steps or outlines for a definite programme at present, but asserted that Pakistan would be a "Peoples' Government—irrespective of caste, creed, colour, or race."

DR. MOONJE ON MR. JINNAH'S POSITION

Dr. B. S. Moonje has issued the following statement from Nasik:—

"Prof. Humayun Kabir, Secretary to Congress President, Abul Kalam Azad, has, in his recent statement from Simla, tried to prove that the claim of Mr. Jinnah to speak in the name of 99 per cent of Moslems in India is hollow and has no basis in fact even in Moslem majority provinces. The details which he has brought out in the Press, if true, look formidable against Mr. Jinnah and his League. What Mr. Jinnah has to say, if any, in refutation, may or may not be known. But the point that should worry all is—If that is so, then why should Mahatma Gandhi have always chosen Mr. Jinnah alone to go to, willfully excluding all other Moslem leaders, such as those of the important Shia minority and of the Momin Sect who claim to be 5 crores in strength? Having raised Mr. Jinnah to the high pedestal which he really did not deserve, inspite of his always abusing the Congress as a merely Hindu organisation and refuting its claim to speak for the entire Nation, who will listen to Mahatma Gandhi, now at this eleventh hour, if he would try to dethrone him? Mr. Jinnah now is the main card in the Government's hands manufactured by Gandhi himself. For the blunders of Mahatma Gandhi, the Hindu Nation has been brought to the verge of saving itself by committing suicide. Let Hindu Mahasabha step in and prove the corrective."

NO MALICE BEHIND "QUIT INDIA"

SIMLA, July 7 (A.P.I.)—Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya member of the Congress Working Committee in an address to the South India Club today declared that the leaders and the Governments in this country had a herculean job to do. "You have inherited a most complicated asset," he said. "When we take charge of this country", he added, "we must give free scope for the development of all the sub-nationalities here. We must regroup the provinces on regional and linguistic basis. We must cultivate a new outlook. We must speak our own languages in our legislative councils. We must develop the canal system in this country by linking up the Ganges with the Cauvery. We must develop agriculture. We must provide raiments for all. It is a huge task we are taking on and it is bound to come right."

Dr. Pattabhi said that "Quit India" was not borne out of any malice or hatred but out of love for peace of the world. So long as India remained in her subject condition, she would continue to attract other Powers from their legitimate spheres. He pleaded for the popularisation of Khadder and Village handicrafts.

Muslim League & Shiahs

NEW DELHI July 6.

Mr. Syed Ali wires from New Delhi: Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Jaffer from Poona wires to Simla that he is informed that several associations and majority of Shias are not outside the League and that Mr. Jinnah represents them. He is a Sunni. He is an official of the Muslim League Poona, and personal friend of Mr. Habib Ibrahim Rehimtula who also sent a similar wire to Simla.

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League's

G. B. S. Warns British Labour

LONDON, July 7 (U.P.I.)—Mr. George Bernard Shaw, in an article entitled "Fancy Ball on Fifth July" in this week's "Forward" says: "Was there ever such a muddle masquerade as this election?

"Then we have the Liberals playing for vote of the middle class snobbery that will not vote for vulgar labour and which considers socialism disreputable. Sir William Beveridge, their ace of trumps, assures them that he is not a socialist. His broadcast programme is a social reform without socialism—omeletts without eggs in fact."

Mr. Shaw also warns the Labour Party not to indulge any longer in old party politics because "the party was made for socialists and not the socialists for the party."

"RETURN CONGRESS HOUSE FURNITURE"

Bombay Govt. Appeal Against Ahmedabad Judge's Decision

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, July 7.

Government has filed an appeal in Bombay High Court against the order of Ahmedabad Sessions Judge asking Govt. to return the furniture and other things which were in Congress House when the authorities occupied it on 9th August 1942.

It must be remembered that several four anna-members of Congress and a prominent mill-owner Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai had filed an appeal in Session Court to get these things back.

The Sessions Judge had ordered the return of those things to their original owners.

Students' Congress Chief Arrested

LAHORE, July 6. (U. P.): Mr. Ram Summer Shukla, President, the All-India Students' Congress, who was served with an externment order by the Punjab Government asking him to leave the Punjab within 24 hours was arrested yesterday at Murdke seventeen miles from Lahore for defiance of the Order.

It may be stated that Prof. N. G. Ranga and Mr. Shukla together left for Kashmir yesterday to attend the Kashmir Students' Conference.

Assam Sadhu Arrested

NOWGONG (Assam), July 6 (A. P. I.): A Sadhu who some time ago predicted that there would be a devastating flood in the Brahmaputra on July 2, and thereby caused a panic among the people, has been arrested under the Defence of India Rules. Four others described as the Sadhu's disciples, have also been arrested. All five were placed before the Assistant Commissioner Nowgong who remanded them in custody.

As there was no flood at the time predicted by the Sadhu, many people grew indignant and wanted to assault him, but the police intervened and took him into custody.

RASHTRA BHASHA PRACHAR SAMITI WORKER ARRESTED

WARDHA, July 7. (U. P. I.): Prof. Raghunaj Singh who is now working in Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, was arrested under the Defence of India Rules and taken to the Nagpur Central Jail.

Nagpur Vegetable Vendors' Strike Ends

NAGPUR, July 7. (A. P. I.): The vegetable vendors' strike ended today following the fixation by the District authorities of retail prices of vegetables at rates one anna higher than the wholesale prices per seer.

It will be recalled that following the controlling of the retail prices of vegetables all retailers closed down their business on the ground that there was no margin of profit.

Sir C. P. For Bombay

TRIVANDRUM, July 7. (A. P. I.): Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore is leaving here by a special plane for Bombay tomorrow morning reaching Bombay in the afternoon. In the course of his brief stay in Bombay he will take part in the Princes Committee meetings. The Dewan will fly back on July 11 reaching Trivandrum some time in the afternoon.

Bareilly College

Mr. R. S. Johari, Old Boys' Association, Bareilly College, Bareilly, writes:—

Kindly permit me to approach the Old Boys of the Bareilly College through the columns of your esteemed Daily on a matter which concerns them closely. A Directory of the Old Boys of the College is under compilation, which to be complete and upto-date must have the fullest co-operation of all its alumni. It is therefore, requested that they may send at an early date all particulars regarding themselves to the Secretary Details may be enclosed under the following heads:—

Name: years of entering and leaving the college; career at college—academic, literary, social and athletic: career after leaving college—personal and public; other achievements; permanent and present postal address.

If Tories Are Defeated--?

Light Over "Backstage Political Intrigues"

LONDON, July 8 (U.P.I.)—Are the Tories contemplating to hinder normal parliamentary and constitutional procedure in the event of their defeat at the polls?

This sensational question is by the "Week", reputed for its frequent authentic exposures of backstage political intrigues.

The "Week" suggests that backroom Tory strategists deliberately invented the Laski bogey with the ulterior motive of creating 'alibi' in advance for their own unconstitutional designs if these were necessitated by Labour victory.

It says: "If it were possible to build the idea that there is something mysteriously 'unconstitutional' about the democratic constitution of the Labour Party, when the way would be open for playing in all manner tricks in order to avoid the simple resignation of the Conservative Prime Minister in face of a hostile majority in the House and the assumption of office by the Labour Party in the traditional way.

"Mr. Churchill on being defeated in the House could advise the King that to send in normal manner for the leader of the Labour Party 'involved grave constitutional issues'—the line for which the last paragraph of his last letter to Mr. Attlee is seen as clear preparation."

JOHN AMERY ARRESTED

Will Appear At Bow Street Police Court Today

LONDON, July 7. (Reuter): John Amery, son of Mr. Leopold Amery, the Secretary of State for India was arrested today on his arrival in England.

An official statement from Scotland Yard tonight announcing this says that Amery will appear at Bow Street Police Court on Monday.

DE GAULLE'S PROPOSALS

"Unconventional But Democratic"

PARIS, July 7 (Reuter): Sources close to the Government say that surprising decisions may be announced after the French Cabinet meets on Monday to discuss General de Gaulle's proposals for constitutional reform. No details are forthcoming, but General de Gaulle's proposals are described as "unconventional and thoroughly democratic."

SARKAR HOPEFUL ABOUT U. S. HELP

Indian Industrialists To Confer With American Officials

NEW YORK, July 7 (U.P.A.)—Mr. G. D. Birla, Dr. P. S. Lokanathan and Mr. N. R. Sarkar are leaving for Washington on Sunday to confer with officials there. They will return to New York on Wednesday.

"I gather that every effort will be made in the United States to help us to see that the requisite dollar exchange may be made available for our purchases here, particularly in lieu of our accumulated sterling balances," said Mr. N. R. Sarkar in an interview with the United Press of America today.

Continuing, he said: "The United States appears to be increasingly conscious of the fact that an expansion of imports, exports and foreign investments will be beneficial to herself and the remainder of the world."

He added that "reconversion to peacetime production has begun in the United States but not on any appreciable scale. It is still difficult to say whether the terms and conditions under which American Machinery and technical assistance— as and when available—will serve our purposes from the points of view of both efficiency and economy.'

"Although I have been in the United States only a few days, I have had discussions with many businessmen and formed the general impression that they appreciate our problems and are willing to help us in all possible ways," Mr. Sarkar concluded.

Society For Uplift Of Aborigines

SIMLA, July 7 (A.P.I.): Mr. B. G. Kher, former Premier of Bombay, has drafted the constitution of a society for the uplift of the Aboriginal Tribes of India. It is proposed to run the society on the same lines as the Harijan Sevak Sangh and the scheme has been placed before Mahatma Gandhi for approval.

ASOK AHSRAM'S ACTIVITIES

Mr. Dharam Dev Sastri, founder of the Asok Ashram, Kalsi (Dehra Dun District) saw Mahatma Gandhi this evening and acquainted him with the work of the Ashram, which was established at Mahatma Gandhi's suggestion in 1942 for the uplift of aborigines. The activities of the Ashram include education and khadi work and it is proposed to establish a women's hospital out of founds provided by the Kasturba Memorial Trust.

In response to Mr. Sastri's invitation, Mahatma Gandhi said that he would try to attend the annual day of the Ashram, which will come off in the course of this month.

INDIA WILL BE AMONG "BIG FOUR"

LONDON, July 8 (U.P.I.): Full independence for India as against Dominion Status was demanded by 24 to 20 votes at a debate held last evening, under the auspices of the London City Literary Institute, on "India—Independence or Dominion Status."

Sir Alfred Watson, former Editor of the "Statesman", Calcutta, outlined the case for Dominion Status. He harped on the theme of Indian disunity and denied the reality of Indian nationhood. He argued that somehow these problems would magically be resolved under Dominion Status though not under independence.

He also maintained that an independent India could not defend herself.

Miss Margaret Pope, a prominent member of the Indian Freedom Campaign Committee, opening the case for Independence declared:—"It is as ridiculous to offer Dominion Status to India as it is to offer it to Russia or China. India is a great nation with its own history, tradition and orientation. The conception of Dominion Status evolved for small colonial communities mainly of Anglo-Saxon decent cannot suit India which is going to be one of four major world Powers in the near future."

She, therefore, insisted that India must be completely sovereign and independent.

After a most heated discussion wherein Sir Alfred Watson's contentions were repeatedly challeged, the meeting voted as above.

INSULT TO INDIA'S SELF-RESPECT

Kunzru Condemns Restrictions On Indians In East Africa

A scathing criticism of the unbecoming attitude of the East African governments in imposing immigration restrictions on Indians in East Africa was made by Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru, member of the Council of State, in the course of his address to the members of the African and Overseas Merchants' Chamber at Manekia Building, Dhobi Talao, on Sunday evening. Mr. Dawood Haji Nasser, President of the Chamber, was in the chair.

Pandit Kunzru, who spoke on the impressions of his recent tour to East Africa, unequivocally declared that the immigration restrictions were an insult to India's self-respect, and that under no circumstances should they be allowed to continue. After studying the literature on the subject at Nairobi, he had found that the number of Indians who had emigrated from East Africa during the last five years was greater than the number of those who had immigrated into it during the same period, and thence there was no need for restrictions which were introduced under the Defence Act on the pretext of food shortage. He had seen the Governor of Kenya on the matter and explained to him the injustice of the restrictions and the desirability of their removal. Pandit Kunzru was convinced that there were ulterior motives behind this move on the part of the East African Governments in introducing restrictions.

INDIANS' SERVICE TO NATIVES

Proceeding, Pandit Kunzru expressed satisfaction at the splendid progress made by Indians in Africa socially, politically as well as economically during the last 16 years. He paid a tribute to the Indian community for the services they were rendering to the African natives.

In conclusion the speaker called upon the Government of India to send an Indian Trade Mission to East Africa as desired by the Indian community there. He also suggested to the African and Overseas Merchants' Chamber to create an Information Bureau to supply firsthand information regarding East African Indians to those who wanted to study their problem.

Seth Dawood Haji Nasser in welcoming the guest reiterated the Chamber's determination to carry on their fight for the removal of immigration restrictions.

Indians Must Get Fair Deal In Burma

(Continued from page 2)

of a High Commissioner and the High Commissioner should be given an expert staff to deal with the varied problems which will come up for consideration when the Civil Government moves to Rangoon, the High Commissioner and his staff should also go there and establish themselves.

'24. I conclude my address on a note of hope. Freedom and liberty are ideas dear to Britain. These ideas have found a fruitful soil in India. And at the moment, a gallant English nobleman, who has won outstanding distinction in the field of battle is turning his talents to reconcile conflicting views and bring about harmony here in India. His Excellency Lord Wavell is doing his best to see that India is governed by her own men, who, in their policies and programmes, will mirror the national need, and serve the country with equal regard to the rights of the varied parties committed to their case. The moment, therefore, is auspicious. It is a time when generous ideas are in the air and we fervently hope that His Majesty's Government and the Governments of India and Burma will see to it that Indians and Burmans are enabled to live as friendly neighbours as they have done in the past.

KASHMIR STUDENTS' CONFERENCE ABANDONED

NEW DELHI, July 8 (U.P.I.): The Kashmir Students' Conference which was scheduled to be held at Srinagar on July 7 was abandoned, it is reported, owing to the arrest by the police of several prominent organisers.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, President-elect, has as a result cancelled his visit to Kashmir and arrived here from Gujranwala.

India Wants Share Of Any British Credits Obtained In U.S.

Birla's Plea For Indo-American Trade Group At "Unprecedented" New York Luncheon

NEW YORK, July 6 (U.P.A.): India will demand a portion of any loans or credits extended to Britain by the United States be allocated to India in return for her great contribution to the Allied war effort, Mr. G. D. Birla said yesterday in an address at a luncheon given to the visiting Indian Industrialists by the National Association of Manufacturers (N.A.M.) of the United States.

Speakers for both the American and Indian groups at the luncheon outlined their views with regard to Indian-American commercial relations and made these points:

1. India is suffering from a lack of ready cash because of her blocked Sterling Balances in London and demands that something be done about the balances to assure India's credit in the United States.

2. Permanent bodies should be formed in the United States and India to maintain perpetual contact between Indian and American businessmen.

3. India needs American aid to put into effect industrialization which will enable a higher living standard for the Indian masses and American business leaders are agreeable to this suggestion, in principle.

The luncheon, which lasted one and a half hours past the usual closing period, was described as one of the most successful the N.A.M. has held in recent years. More than 60 of the leading business figures of the United States attended and speeches by both Indian and American representatives were listened to with the closest attention.

Not a single person left the luncheon until the last address had been concluded, a fact noted by the President as "unprecedented."

PRESIDENT'S ASSURANCE

Mr. William B. Warner, former President of the N.A.M. and President of the McCall Corp., publishers, presided and delivered the address of welcome. He told his Indian guests that "anything in our experience that can help you is at your disposal", and added, "The American people believe that the possibilities of India are unlimited. "They are most anxious to do all they can to raise the living standards of the Indian masses."

Mr. Birla, first speaker for the visiting Indians, referred to the great age of India as a nation compared to the youth of the United States and captivated his hearers when he referred to his country as a "grandfather" and the United States as an infant. The time has come, he remarked humorously, when "grandfathers must learn from babies."

Referring to a primary purpose of the Indian mission Mr. Birla said that India, despite her great resources, has a lamentably low standard of living. This standard must be raised as quickly as possible. The Indian people will buy vast quantities of goods if they have an opportunity to earn money with which to make purchases. "India has been building up her industrial power but the advance has not been fast enough", Mr Birla said.

The world foreign trade picture has been greatly changed because of the war, Mr. Birla pointed out. Germany, Italy, Japan and France have disappeared as major industrial powers. A vacuum has been created in markets formerly supplied by these nations, particularly in the Far East, where Japan formerly was a major factor in furnishing cotton cloth and many other classes of merchandise.

"That vacuum must be filled," Mr. Birla said, by nations committed to a programme of peace and goodwill. The seeds of prosperity must be sown by peoples who believe in democracy and the dignity of mankind.

NOT GRAVEYARD PEACE

"We must have a peace, not of the graveyard, but of respect for the principles of human dignity, freedom, prosperity and democracy", the Indian industrialist asserted.

"The early reconstruction of Asia is an essential to world peace", Mr. Birla continued. He made no direct reference, however, to India's political aspirations.

With regard to labour, Mr. Birla said that "we believe, as you do, in the highest possible wages to raise the standard of living of the people. In order to pay high wages we need capital goods and technical skill such as those you can provide."

Indian industrial leaders want to co-operate with those of the United States on a basis of mutual trust and equality, the speaker said, adding that "we shall not try to tell you what to do but it may be worth while to establish and maintain the widest possible contacts with India and perhaps to establish a special group with us to advise each other in the study of mutual problems."

Mr. Birla then took up the question of India's relations with the United States in the light of her position as a part of the British Empire, "England", he said, "may need from America rehabilitation loans but we (in India) have contributed mightily to the war effort and we are going to demand a portion of any such loans to meet our urgent needs."

INDO-U. S. TRADE GROUP

Mr. Warner said that he considered Mr. Birla's suggestion, that an Indian-American special trade group be formed, to be very timely and interesting and added: "I think somehing will develop from it."

The next speaker, Mr. J. R. D. Tata, said he believed the problems which now confront India are much like those which once confronted the businessmen of the United States and which have been solved in this country.

Indian industrialists, Mr. Tata said: "have been more or less isolated from the western world by wartime conditions since 1939 and want to re-establish their old contacts and to make new friends."

"Some of us were beginning to think we had come too early, while you still were preoccupied with problems resulting from the war in Europe and the struggle against Japan" Mr. Tata said, "but you must remember that primarily our mission is of an exploratory character rather than to discuss immediate problems.

Referring to the need for speed in starting India's reconstruction, however, Mr. Tata said that "India must develop herself reasonably soon or face disaster." The great problem is to establish national prosperity in India, he said, adding that "we are mainly concerned with raising our living standards as you have done."

SHROFF'S ANALOGY

Mr. A. D. Shroff of the Tata enterprises praised the prospective international monetary fund of nine billion dollars provided for in the Bretton Woods agreement but warned that this fund must not exclude the sterling bloc lest "a more vicious system of trade and restrictions develop." He compared the members of the group of Indian industrialists, in view of India's blocked sterling balances in London, with "a man having a million dollars in the bank but no change in his pocket to pay a taxicab fare."

Mr. Shroff said he hoped that American industrialists will realize that India is a great potential market and treat Indian business accordingly.

The Chairman of the World Trade Policy Committee of the N.A.M., Mr. Herbert Schell, delivered a short address praising the desire of the visiting group to raise the living standards of the Indian people and added that American industrial leaders share this desire. It is not just selfishness to hope for better living standards so that more goods can be sold, Mr. Schell said. Business leaders are altruistic as well as hard headed.

"We believe however", the speaker added, "that the ability to pay high wages spreads wealth and gives workers more money to buy our goods."

"TIME TO END FRANCO REGIME"

MOSCOW, July 6 (Reuter).—The "Pravda" today says that people are wondering what is keeping General Franco in power and after giving details of the Caudillo's help to Hitler both before and during the war, declares: "It is time to put an end to the disgusting Flangist Regime in Spain. The Spanish people should have an opportunity to restore the democratic Republic and participate in the International Organisation of the United Nations. The interests of European peace and the security of peoples demand a most speedy liquidation of the Fascist nest in the Pyrenees."

R

CLOTH RATIONING IN BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Second Week Of July

VI

Please see the reverse of the counter-foil of your C-1 application or the certificate of eligibility given to you against your C-2 and C-3 applications. If you find under the words "Month" and "Week" in the cages, the figures 7 and 2, then it means that the week allotted to you is the current week (July 8 to 14).

Please take your counter-foil along with your food-grains ration cards or certificate of eligibility to the rationed cloth shop where your application has been registered and obtain from the dealer your registration-sheet. You can also make your first quarter's purchase during this week (10 yds. per adult and 5 yds. per child at the most).

If for some reason you do not desire to purchase any cloth during this week, you are free to purchase it in any subsequent week before the end of August.

If you *do* purchase some cloth, the balance of the six-monthly quota will be available to you in the second week of October or any subsequent week before the end of November. If you do not purchase any cloth before August, then the entire six-monthly quota can be had by you in the second quarter (September to November).

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Ballygunge	Meerut	Karachi
Dacca	Benares	Nagpur
Narayanganj	Allahabad	Tiwari (Nagpur)
Mymensingh	Katra (Allahabad)	Jubbulpore
Chittagong	Lucknow	Jubbulpore Cantt.
Cuttack	Aminabad (Lucknow)	Amritsar
Patna	Cawnpore	Lahore
Gaya	Meston Rd (Cawnpore)	
Mazaffarpur	Amraoti	
Bareilly	Raipur	

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Jap Suicide Planes Hit 3 British Carriers

Action During Recent Strikes In Sakashima Islands

UNITED STATES Pacific Fleet Advanced Headquarters, GUAM, July 8. (Reuter): Three carriers from the British Task Force—"Indefatigable" and "Victorious", the third not disclosed were hit by five suicide Japanese planes during the recent strikes in the Sakashima islands, it was announced here.

ALLIED AIR SWEEPS OVER KYUSHU

MANILA, July 8 (Reuter): For the third consecutive day, Mustangs swept the eastern and western coasts of Kyushu, said today's Communique from General MacArthur's Headquarters.

Four of six Japanese planes encountered were shot down and the two others probably destroyed.

Australian Seventh Division troops have advanced six miles to the north-east beyond Balik Papan and are steadily thrusting inland from Penadjam point. Other elements of the same division are driving northwards towards Snobodja and Samarinda oilfields, 29 and 55 miles respectively, north-east of Balik Papan.

Allied planes supporting the ground offensive "ranged at will over Borneo."

Two Japanese cargo ships were destroyed at the southern end of Banjermasin.

AUSSIES' ADVANCE IN NEW GUINEA

SYDNEY July 7. (Reuter): New Australian offensives have begun against the Japanese in the Wewak area of New Guinea and in south Bougainville in the Solomons after a period of consolidation it is announced at the Australian Army Head Quarter tonight.

The Japanese have 10 000 men in New Guinea and 11,000 in the Solomons.

Near Wewak the Australians have captured Smoke Knoll height commanding the track to Passam, the important Japanese inland centre.

Flame throwers burned Japanese out of foxholes north of the Buin Road on Bougainville.

Three determined Japanese counter attacks were repulsed.

Increasing Jap Activity On Sittang River Bend

ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS, July 8: Japanese activity is increasing on the Sittang river bend about 85 miles North East of Rangoon, today's South East Asia Command 'communique' reported.

For two nights, the Fourteenth Army troops have shelled Japanese positions partially encircling the village of Nyaungkashe, 25 miles North-West of Pegu on the Rangoon Mandalay Railway, the 'communique' said.

Two villages to the North have been cleared by the Fourteenth Army troops.

70 miles north of Pegu, the Fourteenth Army is maintaining pressure on several hundred Japanese and concentrated artillery fire and air strikes are driving the Japanese North and East towards the Sittang river.

JAPS REPULSED WEST OF SITTANG

An earlier message states: Japanese forces near Pegu, who have been relentlessly squeezed by Sikhs and Gurkhas advancing from the west, reacted sharply west of the lower Sittang and attacked ten of our positions at night, writes an Indian Army observer.

They were repulsed everywhere and in one place left 24 bodies. Our casualties were very light by comparison

The Japanese are now trying to interfere with our lines of communication. There are now no jeepable tracks across the flooded paddy fields and everything has to go either by jeep train up the Moulmein railway line or "ducks" along the Pegu Sittang canal. Supplies for outposts away from these two Parties have to be manhandled.

By night, the Japanese laid bombs on the railway track and occupied a position overlooking the canal. Next morning Indian engineers mended the line in time to get the rations through and infantry went up to clear the canal banks.

At the same time, the Japanese started shelling the railway from the east bank of the Sittang.

Supply difficulties have not forced us to give up any positions in this area which we decided to occupy for tactical reasons.

Tokyo Version Of Burma Fighting

GUAM, July 7 (U.P.A.)—Radio Tokyo reported today that 20,000 British troops, equipped with fifty tanks and 120 guns, attempted to cross the lower reaches of the Sittang River, one of the last two natural barriers in lower Burma before Thailand.

The broadcast said that "due to the monsoon season, activities on both sides are greatly restricted."

CHIANG ON ARMY REORGANISATION

CHUNGKING, July 7 (U.P.A.)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, speaking at the opening session of the Peoples Political Council today, revealed that a considerable part of the Chinese Army has been reorganized and brought up to strength for the developing counter-offensive against Japan.

The P.P.C.'s last session before the introduction of a constitutional government opened without communist participation. Six members of the Council went to Yenan hoping to persuade some Communists to attend but their request was refused.

AZAD THANKS CHINESE MINISTER

SIMLA, July 8 (U.P.I.): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, has sent the following letter through the Commissioner of the Republic of China to His Excellency Chuchiahwa, Minister of Education, Chinese Republic and President of the Sino-Indian Cultural Society, in reply to his letter expressing gratification at the release of the Maulana and members of the Congress Working Committee:—

"I greatly appreciate your greetings and kind wishes conveyed to me through the Office of the Commissioner of the Republic of China. Co-operation between China and India is of the greatest import for the peace and welfare of the world and I am happy in thought that our countries have been best of neighbours throughout history. I sincerely hope and trust that the same feelings of amity and goodwill will govern our relations in future as well.

"Wish Your Excellency happy and bright future."

Mr. Chuchiahwa sent the following letter to Maulana Azad: "it is of profound gratification to learn of your release from imprisonment which you and the members of your Working Committee have undergone in this struggle for the independence of India.

"Please accept my best wishes for good health and bright future."

SIMLA, July 8 (U.P.I.): Bengal famine, the economic situation in the country and the case of the Ashti-Chimur prisoners are main subjects on the agenda before the Congress Working Committee still to be disposed of.

Dr. Khan Sahib told the United Press: "We have not yet finished all about the Wavell plans. The list has been sent, but its consequences are yet to be discussed."

Acharya Kripalani said: "By submitting the panel of names to the Viceroy we have crossed many hurdles. But there are still many more hurdles before us."

SWAMI SARASWATI SERVED WITH NOTICE

Ban On Making Public Speeches

PATNA, July 8 (U.P.I.): Notice was served on Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, President of the All-India Kisan Sabha, at his ashram at Bhita, early this morning, by the Police, prohibiting him to make any public speeches anywhere in the Bihar Province. It appears that the Government took this action taking exception to some speeches made by him at Warisalganj District, Gaya, sometime in the middle of June last, wherein he, according to the Government, 'incited the audience against the Government established in India and the zemindars.'

"Berlin Will Rise Again"

Song That May Revive German Nationalism

LONDON, July 8 (U.P.I.): "Berlin Will Rise Again" is the most popular song among the Berliners today. It is the theme of a song of 'cabaret' in Kurfurstendarmm sung to tune, that is, world beater.

British correspondents with the British occupying-forces in Berlin have expressed grave anxiety lest this song should become a signal for the revival of German nationalism.

A typical comment is made by Edward Howe, "Daily Sketch" special correspondent in Berlin, who writes: "Though 'Cabaret' is a slick production with no political background, it does arouse the national feeling of the Germans.

"This is where the Allied Military Government should come in to keep this nationalism within bounds.

"The fact is that it has received Russian blessings, which means we could not stop the show. Certainly we could never stop that song now. 'Berlin Will Rise Again" will go lilting its way around Germany like beacon fire."

Canadian Trouble-makers Removed From Aldershot

ALDERSHOT, July 6. (Reuter): Canadian trouble-makers at Aldershot were hundreds of troops, restive over repatriation delays have run riot for two nights in succession are to be removed as swiftly as possible from the town.

An official statement from the Canadian Military Headquarters says that about 2 500 of the men will today leave for embarkation ports and a further 500 tomorrow. After the men in the trouble zone had been paraded today, more than 100 were taken into custody and where there is evidence of warrants, they will be charged and court martialled.

Irish Interest In India

Cambridge Indians Thank De Valera For Famine Relief

DUBLIN, July 8 (Reuter): Mr. Dilip Sen and Mr. Subrata Roy Choudhury, former President and Vice-President of the Cambridge Indian Students' Union, who have spent two weeks in rural Ireland studying agricultural problems, economics and husbandry methods, have returned to Dublin

They were received by the President, Mr. Eamon De Valera, whom they warmly thanked for Irish aid during the Indian famine. President De Valera who had not met Indians for some years, received them cordially.

He told them of the deep interest the Irish people took in Indian affairs and the high esteem in which Indians were held. The visitors informed President De Valera of the interest India always took in Irish affairs and how deeply impressed they had been by the visit.

Mr. Sen said President De Valera was most charming. "Wherever we went people were most anxious to speak to us, to tell us about Irish conditions and inquire about conditions in India. We are thoroughly pleased with our visit," he said. The students were also received by officials of the Department of External Affairs. They return to London on Monday.

Lord Simon in his letter says: "While the Lord Chancellor would have nothing to do with the hearing of your cases and if there was an appeal I should not sit I feel that having regard to the judicial side of my office I ought not to have made these observations and I am sorry I did.

Cotton Room Rates

BOMBAY, July 7.

Jarilla Extra Spr-fine 430, Sup. 425, Fine 420, F. Good 415.

Broach Extra Spr-fine 485, Sup. 480, Fine 475, F. Good 470.

Surti Extra Spr-fine 580, Sup. 575, Fine 570, F. Good 565.

4F. Pun/American Extra Spr-fine 453 Sup. 448, Fine 443, F. Good 438.

L.S.S. Pun/American Extra Spr-fine 500, Sup. 495, Fine 490, F. Good 485.

289F. Pun/American Extra Spr-fine 595, Sup. 590, Fine 585, F. Good 580.

Saw-Gd. 4F. Extra Spr-fine 485, Sup. 480, Fine 475, F. Good 470.

Saw-Gd. L.S.S. Extra Spr-fine 545, Sup. 540 Fine 535, F Good 530.

Saw-Gd. 289F. Extra Spr-fine 655, Sup. 650, Fine 645, F. Good 640.

M.G. 4F. Sid.American Extra spr-fine 453, Sup. 448, Fine 443, F. Good 438.

M.G. N.T. Extra Spr-fine 510, Sup. 505, Fine 500, F. Good 495.

Saw-Gd. 4F. Sid-American Extra Spr-fine 485 Sup. 480, Fine 575, F. Good 470.

Saw-Gd. 289F. Sid.American Extra Spr-fine 575, Sup. 570, Fine 575, F. Good 570.

Saw-Gd. N. T. Sid-American Extra Spr-fine 575, Sup. 365, Fine 560, F. Good 585

Compta Extra Spr-fine 526 Sup. 523, Fine 520, F. Good 517, Good 514.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 7, (Reuter). The market opened quiet with trading narrow and quiet. Prices kept steady on light price-fixing against textile awards and increasing weevil complaints together with small crop ideas On the other hand brokers sold on advance. The session closed steady.

CHICAGO, July 7, (Reuter): Chicago grains unsettled by continued weakness of rye reflecting fears that commodity exchange authority may take further steps to increase margin requirements. Meanwhile easiness of wheat market and favourable weather were bearish factors

July 1,65-7/8 to 1,65-7/8 (1,65-5/8 to 1,66).

September 1,63-1/2 to 1,63-5/8 (1,63-1/4 to 1,63-3/8)

December 1,63-1/4 to 1,63-1/4 (1,62-3/4 to 1,62-7/8).

Ready Cotton Quotations

BOMBAY, July 7.

Ready. Basis Sept. Jarilla.	1943/44 Crop.	1944/45 Crop.	1945/1946 Nov./Dec.	Jan./Feb.
C.P. 1 Jarilla	.....	440/455	.....	.....
C.P. 2 Jarilla	.....	435/445	.....	.....
Berar Jarilla	350/370	435/445	.....	.....
Punjab 289 F.	.....	525/575	.....	+142
Punjab 289F. sawgin	.....	600/650	.....	.....
Sind N.T.	.....	475/505	+92/94	.....
Muglai	285/310	350/395	.....	.....

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 7.

July	22.69 asked
October	22.79
December	22.81
January	22.78
March	22.83
May	22.82
July	22.58
Middling Spot	23.24

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

July	22.7[illegible]
October	22.82
December	22.84
March	22.84
Middling Spot	22.40

Gesture Of Conciliation To Levant Countries

French Foreign Office Spokesman On Transfer Of Local Levies' Command

LONDON, July 7 (Reuter): At one stroke, the French Government have done away with one of the main points at issue in the Levant crisis by handing over to the Syrian and Lebanese governments command of between 25,000 and 30,000 local levies known as "troupes speciales."

"It is a gesture of conciliation and appeasement," said a French Foreign Office spokesman in Paris today. "It should be interpreted as an indication of French desire to renew friendly relations with Syrian and the Lebanon as well as a conciliatory gesture to the whole Arab world."

The statement issued by the French Delegate-General in Levant, General Etienne Beynet, announcing the decision said that with the end of hostilities in Europe there is no further reason to oppose "the legitimate desire of Syria and the Lebanon to create national armies."

"France," he said, "is happy to see Syria and the Lebanon enjoying all prerogatives of sovereignty which will enable them to play their part among the United Nations."

The French decision will not affect the status of the French forces in Syria and the Lebanon which number 5,000 but according to the French proposals, the transfer of 'troupes speciales" will be completed after settlement of formalities which is not to take more than 45 days.

LONDON REACTION

In London, the French decision is regarded as a supremely important step towards ending of the friction in the Levant. It is believed to be the first fruits of the mission of Count 'Ostrorog' to the Lebanese Government, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

Two important results may follow he adds: Firstly, it may now be possible for France and the two Levant States to settle their differences without outside arbitration thus localising the problem. Secondly, whether or not there is a rapid solution of other questions, the local situation should improve considerably. It is no secret that many recent incidents in the Levant have owed their origin to sporadic desertions from "troupes speciales" and attempts to prevent them.

This demonstration that the French Government genuinely supports the claim of independence of the two Levant states should have a helpful effect on their confidence in France and restore the basis for negotiations.

Tension Still Exists In Latakia

BEIRUT, July 7 (Reuter): The latest figures of casualties in Thursday night's fighting in Latakia, issued by British military authorities today, show that 61 persons were either killed or badly wounded. 19 Civilians were killed and 30 seriously wounded. After the funeral of the Syrian victims yesterday afternoon, a few shots were fired and a house set on fire.

The British and French statements that the cause of the fighting was an accident in which a French vehicle ran over and killed a Syrian girl are now found on further investigation to be only partly correct. There was a road accident involving a French vehicle but no child was killed.

Reports reaching here today that a state of tension still exists in the Syrian port of Latakia.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

The Patel Cotton Co., Ltd., have issued the following interesting weekly cotton reviews:—

The passage of the Price Control Act by the Senate after a protracted discussion introduces no change in the cotton programme except for some adjustments in the textile ceilings. The expectation that the C. C. C.'s selling price during July would be 22.75 was reflected in a persistent dribbling of hedges and liquidation and the consequent price decline met with but a feeble trade support.

The cotton parity price has remained unchanged since March at 21.45 cents, compared with 21.08 on which this season's loan has been based. It may be mentioned that the mid-July parity price on which the loan is based has gradually risen from 15.66 in 1939 to 21.08 in 1944. While the Farm Bloc is constantly pressing for legislation to raise prices higher and higher still and they are supported in this by many textile interests, the Administration contemplates other anti-inflationary means of readjusting prices of U. S. A. cotton in view of the competition of foreign cotton and synthetic fibres

JAPAN'S TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

The future of Japan's cotton textile industry is of vital interest to America and India since Japan had been an important consumer of raw cotton from both. Mr. Clayton Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs in U. S. openly supports the Japanese claims for removal of the Japanese cotton textile machinery to China. The U. S. textile leaders demand the total banning of Japanese textiles from all international markets except those adjoining Japan, on the plausible ground that representatives of Japanese textiles have often been political agents and may take advantage of local political disputes to embitter sentiment against the victorious democracies. The "Manchester Guardian," however, rightly comments that the position may be regarded differently when the present strong feeling cools and when the necessity for the revival of maximum exports of raw cotton is felt acutely. What the attitude of the United States to the Japanese cotton industry would then be is rather academic at present, since it is difficult to say to what extent air attacks may slash Japan's textile capacity.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

There seems little chance of the Alexandria cotton futures market reopening until the Liverpool cotton futures market reopens. The strong pressure put on the Egyptian Government by local interests who naturally desire to resume trading has been defeated by the united front of the British and the U. S. Governments, who have apparently convinced the Egyptian Government that Egypt's real interest is in price stability. The technical position of the Egyptian cotton is on the one hand a large stock of long-stapled Karnak cotton but without adequate shipping facilities for export, and on the other hand, there is good local mill demand for shorter stapled Ashmouni. As such if the Bourse re-opened, Karnak might slump while Ashmouni might boom because present conditions preclude the former international arbitrage, whereby the price of Ashmouni was more or less aligned with the prices of comparable foreign staples. With these technical conditions and with a plethora of money available for speculations, the re-opening of the Bourse might well unsettle Egyptian cotton prices.

LOCAL MARKET.

Price variations in Bombay were somewhat wide and erratic during the week. The rise above Rs. 420 for I. C. C. July induced liquidation of July longs or transference thereof to September while resulting recessions met short covering, both bulls and bears evincing desire to reduce their open commitments prior to tender day.

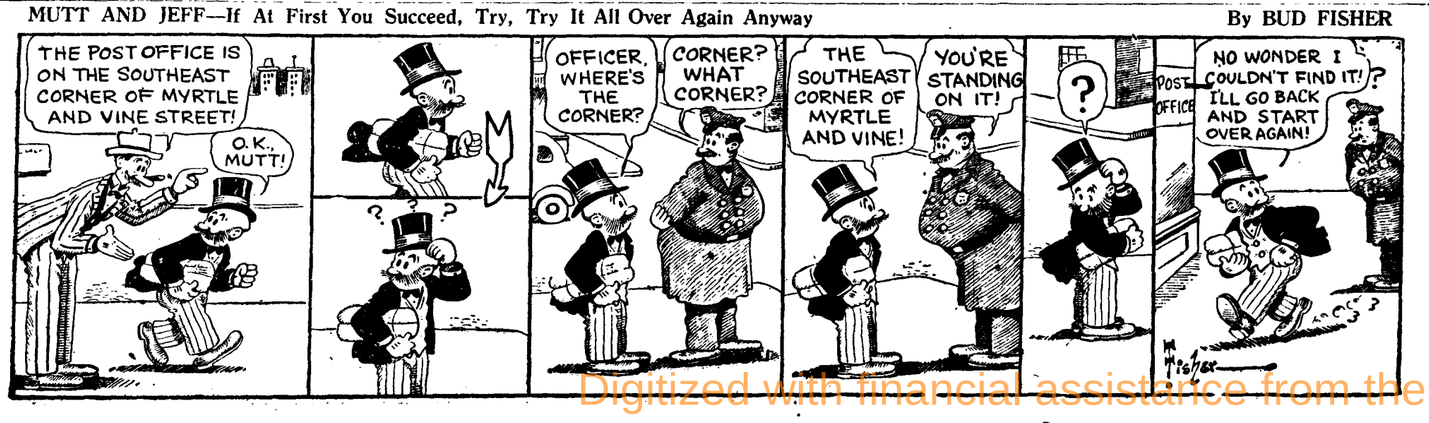
On Tuesday, however, rumours that the Government had recommended the Cotton of the Textile Control Board to lower the floor level by Rs 50 and fix it at Rs. 300 for cotton during the season 1945-46 and that the suggestion would be carried out by the Committee in its meeting on that day exerted a very demoralising effect on the market. On this prices suffered precipitous drop from Rs 423-1/2 to Rs. 410-1/2. Subsequently, it became known that there was a sharp division of opinion amongst the members of the Committee and that the meeting had been postponed without arriving at any definite decision. On this the market took a sharp turn upwards July and September deliveries rallying Rs 416-3/4 and Rs. 428 before the close of the session. Since then, the market movements have been two-sided. On the first tender day, 107,400 bales (comprising of Jarilla 43 550 B/s. 4F P/Am. 13,900 B/s.; LSS 18 850 B/s.; 289F 2 900 B/s.; NT 7,100 B/s.; Westerns and Comptas 9 600 B/s. and other qualities 11,500 B/s.) were tendered. Despite this record number of tenders, prices have not been depressed owing to the fact that the bull syndicate is determined to weigh over whatever cotton tendered. Survey results, more than the amount of tenders will be a decisive factor marketwise.

The week witnessed heavy downpour with stormy weather over the greater part of the Peninsula. The skies are heavily overcast. Wide-spread rains have fallen in the C. P., Berars, Moglais, Khandesh, Central India and all over Gujarat and Kathiawar.

We have received the following telegram from our Karachi office dated 5th inst:—

"Good rains Sind and Punjab including Karachi. Demand U. S. A. easier. In absence of demand staples and 4F this week's tenders 7,500 bales mostly by exporters."

MUTT AND JEFF—If At First You Succeed, Try, Try It All Over Again Anyway By BUD FISHER



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LOST & FOUND

Lost:—A Bunch of Keys with initials N.M.B. in a Key Taine., on Saturday between Vadala and Fort. Finder will be suitably rewarded. Reply Box No. 8788, "Bombay Chronicle."

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted smart beautiful suitable girl 20 to 26 yrs. of any case, community, circumstances for young good-natured progressive Brahmin bachelor graduate of high intellectual attainments settled getting Rs. 500|- p.m. Write particulars to Box No. 8740. "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted: House Physicians and Surgeons for the Bhatia General Hospital, Tardeo Road, Bombay. Monthly Salary Rs. 75|- plus Rs. 5|- War Allowance. Free quarters and food. Apply Hon. Secretary. 8760

Wanted Accounts Clerk and Mess Supervisor, salary up to 100|- monthly with Lodging, Boarding. Apply B. Obrai, Deolali South. 8776

Wanted—Experienced capable M.A. strong in English, ex-Prof. several Colleges, Maharaja's Secretary, recently Rationing Bombay Officer, requests suitable Post. Write to Box No. 8786, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted smart, young Door-keepers and Ushers for first-class Theatre. Apply sharp with copies of Testimonials to Box 8787, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—Matrics, Non-Matrics for Sub-Offices establishments in Bombay Presidency. Apply The Indo Finance & Transportation Corporation, Delhi. 8779

Wanted immediately (1) Two Science Graduates, Grade Rs. 90-120 and Rs. 80-110 plus D. A., (2) One History Graduate, Grade Rs. 70-100 plus D. A., (3) One Head Mistress for Girls School, Grade Rs. 55-80 plus D.A. Provident Benefits for all. No age restrictions. knowledge of Urdu essential. Head Master, State High School, Wanapavthy, Dis. (N.S.R.) (3931)

Wanted Qualified Graduate Teachers to teach English, Sanskrit, Gujarati, Maths. and Science in the grade of Rs. 60 to 140. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to the President, R. F. Daboo Education Society, Vyara. (T. V. Riv.) (3974)

Wanted Representatives on salary of Rs. 200|- per month or on commission in every district of Bombay Presidency. The Indian Research Laboratory Ltd., 16, Belgachia Road, P.O. Shambazar, Calcutta. (3975)

Wanted experienced assistants for our dyeing laboratory having knowledge of dyeing and matching of shades of various types of dyes. Salary according to qualifications. Please apply Post Box 256, Bombay. 8633

Wanted immediately Kandivali Trained Teachers for part-time full time work. Apply Principal, Ramji Assar Vidyalaya, Ghatkopar. (8716)

A Smart Lady Assistant for Bombay office opening shortly. Pay Rs. 200|- including conveyance. Business experience essential. Apply Madanson and Co., Sialkot City. (8712)

Wanted A Well Qualified Chief Chemist for Sugar Factory (one with foreign qualifications will be given preference) possessing at least five years' experience as Chief Chemist in a Sugar Factory of not less than 800 tons capacity with sulphitation process. Applicant should also state whether he has or is in a position to arrange for his department's superior technical staff. Apply, with testimonials, stating age and qualifications by the 31st July, 1945, to The Manager, H. R. Sugar Factory Limited, Bareilly. (3973)

Wanted a Farms Manager for a number of Cane Farms attached to a leading Sugar Factory. Applicants must be Agriculture Graduates with distinction and must have at least ten years practical experience of actual cane cultivation. Salary between Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 p.m. offered to a really deserving candidate. Apply with full credentials to Box No. 3887. "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Lady Teachers M.A.'s in Mathematics and Economics. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Prof. A. S. Sinha, M.A., L.T., Hony. Manager, Mahadevi Kanya Pathshala College Dehra Dun. 3966

Wanted L.C.P. & S. for Bhavnagar State Railway, with Leave Rules and Provident Fund, permanent job. Apply sharp Chief Medical Officer, Bhavnagar State Railway, Bhavnagar Para. (3929)

Wanted Copyholders on salary of Rs. 50 plus dearness allowance of Rs. 12-8as. minimum qualification matriculation. Apply with certificates to the Manager "Bombay Chronicle" Fort Bombay

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Government has kindly sanctioned extra admissions in Master's Tutorial High Schools for Boys and Girls (Separate Schools). Kennedy Bridge Gowalia Tank. Bombay, specially erected Building large rooms Huge Corridors. Big compound. Efficient Staff. Apply for leaving certificate old School before 10th July. Few vacancies each class. Seek admission immediately. 8761

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE MODEL BANK OF BARSI LTD., BARSI

holding Share Certificates No. 774 to 793 of The Mutual Life Assurance Corporation, Ltd., Baroda, has reported the loss of above Share Certificates. Anybody having claim or lien against these Shares is requested to intimate his claim to the Corporation within a month from the date of this notice failing which duplicate Share Certificates will be issued in favour of the said Bank.

KAPILDEVA,
Manager,
The Mutual Life Assurance Corpn. Ltd., Baroda. 8769

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

Office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals) Strand House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

AUCTION NOTICE

A PUBLIC AUCTION SALE will be held at Government Timber Stores, Depot, Sewree, Bombay, on Tuesday the 10th July, 1945, at 11 a.m when large quantities of unserviceable timber such as country teak, jungle wood, coniferous thin boards and side slabs and mixed firewood will be offered for sale. The stores to be auctioned can be inspected at site by previous arrangement with the Officer-in-Charge, Government Timber Stores Depot, Sewri, Bombay. Further details can be had from Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Government Auctioneers, 72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Terms and conditions governing the auction will be announced by the Government Auctioneers prior to the commencement of the auction. 3942

G. I. P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites Tenders for the purchase of Waste paper and old records, old Hollerith cards, old surplus tally cards, and old Roneodex cards and Office sweepings for the period of one year commencing 1-8-1945 to 31-7-1946. Forms obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2|- per copy, not refundable. Money order or cash only. Closing date 20-7-1945 at 2 P.M. (N.S.T.). 3964

MEDICAL ADLETS

Kailash Hills Herb (Regd.) Relieves Asthma completely by one dose to be taken on 25-7-45 (Full Moon). Dr. H. Gopal Krishna Naik Valavokal, S. India, writes: various treatment were tried but no cure. Now he is free from Asthma and his general health is very much improved. Apply Brahmachari G. Das Shri Sidh, Bramhacharya Sewa Ashram, P.O. Chitrakut (U.P.) (8772)

Salan (Oint.) specific for Rheumatism is now available at leading stores at 7/8 Enquiries to Post Box 6654, Bombay 20. 8774

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Competitive Examinations only a limited number of copies of IX (1945) edition of "a Manual of general knowledge and office compendium" by Tripurari Saran of U.P. Secretariat are now left. The Manual deals with General Knowledge; Drafting; Precisewriting; General English; History; Geography; Science; War Affairs and innumerable other subjects as also Questions and Answers of past examinations extremely useful for forthcoming P.S.C. examinations. Highly spoken of. Price Rs. 8|- postage -|10|-. S. Srivastava, 71, Moiviganj, Lucknow. (8771)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents or Wholesale Dealers. The Krishna Button Mfg. Co., Dacca (Bengal). (8768)

AGENCIES WANTED

An old established and leading Mercantile firm, writing Insurance business wants Life & Craft Chief Agencies for Sind and Baluchistan of well established companies. Can guarantee very good business. Write with terms to Box No. 3928. "Bombay Chronicle."

LOANS & MORTGAGES

Wanted Rupees one lac on interest to expand business. Rupees Three Lacs already invested, genuine investors please apply Box No. 8759A, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Loan of Rs. 25,000|- on usual interest returnable in twelve monthly instalments. Apply Box No. 8759 C, "Bombay Chronicle."

FINANCE & PARTNERSHIP

Wanted immediately. Working Partner with Rs. ten thousand capital to take part in a profitable concern. Apply Box No. 8759 B, "Bombay Chronicle."

PLOTS FOR SALE

Open Plots for Sale in Naigaum and Sion Matunga schemes residential and shops immediate possession. Apply Box No. 8759 D, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Avoid cloth shortage by buying Kosa Tusar Silk, Shirting, Coating, Handkerchiefs, etc. Prices from Rs. 2|12 to Rs. 12|- per yard. Samples of handkerchief and silk designs available for Rs. 5|-. Send M.O. Associated Commercial Agency, 15, Clive Street, Calcutta. (8660)

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from candidates to fill the following vacancies in the Communications and Works (Communications and Buildings) Department, Government of Bengal—

(a) Four posts of Executive Engineer,
(b) Four posts of Assistant Executive Engineer,
(c) One Expert on High Dams,
(d) One Expert on Hydro-Electricity.

TERMS—

(a) for posts of Executive Engineer contract for five years on Rs. 900-50|2-1,000 plus dearness allowance at rates prevailing from time to time plus for persons of a non-Asiatics domicile only overseas pay of £30|- per mensem,
(b) for posts of Assistant Executive Engineer—permanent and pensionable. Pay Rs. 300-50-400-50|2-550-600-50|2-700 plus for persons of non-Asiatic domicile only overseas pay Rs. 225|- for the first four years, £20|- for the next three years £30|- later. Pay on promotion to Executive Engineership Rs. 500-50|2-1,000|- plus overseas pay as above.
(c) for the post of Expert on High Dams. Intending candidates are requested to state in their applications the terms on which they will be prepared to be employed in this province for a period not exceeding five years.
(d) for the post of expert on Hydro-Electricity. Intending candidates are requested to state in their applications the terms on which they will be prepared to be employed in this province for a period not exceeding five years.

QUALIFICATIONS—

(a) for posts of Executive Engineer—candidates must be graduates in Civil Engineering with at least one year's post-graduate practical training followed by at least five years' Engineering experience in responsible positions. They must not be less than 32 years of age on the 1st July 1945,
(b) for posts of Assistant Executive Engineer—candidates must possess one of the degrees or qualifications prescribed by the Secretary of State for India as a qualification for appointment to the Indian Service of Engineers (e.g. B.E. of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Universities, B.Sc. (Engineering) of Benares Hindu University, Associate Memberships of the Institute of Civil Engineers; A.M.I.E. (India) plus at least one year's practical experience of Engineering (For Rules etc. relating to the I.S.E. vide Government of India, I. & L. Department Notification No. E. 22, dated the 27 April 1931). They must not be more than 27 years of age on the 1st July 1945;
(c) for the post of Expert on High Dams;
(d) for the post of Expert on Hydro-Electricity.

Candidates are requested to state their qualifications and experience in their applications. The candidate appointed will be required to advise Government or their Chief Engineers on hydro-electric undertakings and the construction of high dams.

Full details may be obtained from the Secretary Public Service Commission, Bengal, Darjeeling, personally or ON SENDING AN ADDRESSED ENVELOPE WITH A NINE PIES STAMP affixed. Application forms will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Letters must not be addressed to the Secretary by name. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5, 25th July 1945. 3967

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY.

Office of the Controller of Supplies, Strand House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES, Bombay invites Tender No. ESY|BAM|1987 A to reach him on or before the 20th July 1945, on forms (Not transferable) obtainable from this office at Rs. 5|- (Rupees five) (Not refundable) per set to be paid in cash or by M.O. or Indian Postal Order, quoting Tender No., Full name and address of the remitter for:—

Item No. 1 Clews & Lanyards as per sample No. IS|643 10,000 sets.

Applicants not already on approved Supply Department list must give their Banker's reference on application for tender form. Public opening at 11-30 A.M. on 21st July, 1945. 3968

WANTED

TWO STAFF NURSES, one from 21-7-1945 and the other from 1-8-1945, at the following rates of pay and allowances:—

Pay Rs. 60-5-100 p.m. each.
Board allowance Rs. 30|- p. m. and -|8|- p. d. each.
Uniform allowance at Rs. 10|- p.m. each.
Dearness allowance at Rs. 18|- p.m. each.
Temporary allowance at Rs. 5|- p.m. each.
Plus rent free furnished quarters.

Apply at once with copies of testimonials to the Lady Superintendent, Lady Willingdon Hospital, Lahore. The candidates must be registered in the Punjab as general trained nurses and midwives. 3870

PUBLIC NOTICES

Finance Department (Supply), Bombay Castle, 3rd July, 1945.

NOTICE

INTRODUCTION OF A WHOLESALER'S LICENCE UNDER THE BOMBAY CHARCOAL TRADE LICENSING ORDER, 1944

No. 32|IV-D—With a view to regularize the wholesale business in charcoal and for keeping in conformity with the trade practices, the Government of Bombay has amended the Bombay Charcoal Trade Licensing Order, 1944, and has introduced a new charcoal wholesaler's licence for carrying on the wholesale business of charcoal with effect from 1st August, 1945, in the Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District and in the district of Thana, Kolaba, Surat, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Broach, Panch Mahals, Bijapur, West Khandesh, Kanara and Ahmednagar. The Charcoal Dealers who are at present carrying on the wholesale business in charcoal under CHARCOAL DEALERS' LICENCES will require to take out charcoal wholesalers' licences, after this date. It will be illegal for any charcoal dealer to continue his wholesale business except under and in accordance with a charcoal wholesaler's licence granted under the provisions of the amended Order. The Licensing authorities appointed for issuing charcoal wholesaler's licences are the Assistant Director of Civil Supplies (Charcoal and Firewood), for the City of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District and the Collectors in other districts. Forms of application for licence should be obtained from these officers and submitted to them duly filled in accompanied by licence fee of Rs. 20|-.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,
A. D. GORWALA,
Secretary to Government. 3978

WANTED

TWO SUB-OVERSEERS for the State P.W.D. Apply stating salary expected and qualifications with experience, to the undersigned.

(Sd.) C. M. SAMA,
State Engineer,
Dharampur State. (3969)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for appointment in the posts of Probation Officers in this Department in the grade of Rs. 75-5-135-E.B.-15|2-180. The appointments are temporary in the first instance and may be made permanent after the war.

2. The qualifications necessary for appointment and the pay for the periods of training and probation are as follows:

(i) Graduates with Social Service Diploma .. Rs. 70|- p.m.
(ii) Graduates with practical experience of actual work under the Children Act. Rs. 60|- p.m.
(iii) Matriculates or holders of an equivalent qualification with previous practical experience of work under the Children Act .. Rs. 50|- p.m.

Applicants should not be less than 23 or more than 30 years of age on the date of appointment. The upper age limit may be relaxed upto 35 years in cases of those who have considerable experience of Children Act work.

3. The services of persons appointed in these posts are liable after the period of training to be lent to local Associations doing work under the Children Act, the Borstal Schools Act and the Probation of Offenders Act.

4. Applications, clearly giving the applicant's full name, address, age with date of birth, caste with sub-caste, native place with district, qualifications, previous experience, etc., should reach the undersigned on or before 20th of July 1945.

5. Applicants called for interview will have to travel at their own expenses. Original certificates regarding age and qualifications and testimonials should be produced at the time of interview and only copies should be sent with applications.

(Sd.) T. E. STREATFIELD,
Chief Inspector of Certified Schools,
Bombay Province, Poona.

Poona, Dated the 6th July, 1945. (3970)

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE COURT OF THE JOINT SUB-JUDGE, SHIKARPUR.

Suit No. 57 of 1945.

Trikamdas Thakurdas, Commission Agent of Shikarpur .. Plaintiff.

Versus.

A well-known firm in the town of Ahmedabad in the name of Khastoorchand Gulabchand, carrying business of Dry fruit, etc. .. .. Defendant.

To,

The above defendant.

WHEREAS the plaintiff has filed a suit against you for Rs. 2,900|-|- and you cannot be served in an ordinary way, you are hereby required to file written statement on 16th July, 1945, and in failure thereof ex parte order will be passed against you.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 2nd July, 1945.

(Sd.)
CLERK OF THE COURT,
SHIKARPUR. (3977)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE AS TO LOST POLICY

POLICY NO. 67870 in National Insurance Co., Ltd., on the life of Mr. Vaikunth Nilkanth Gaitonde, Sita Chawl, Room No. 28, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4, having been lost, notice is hereby given that failing any objection to reach the Company within one month from any interested party with production of the policy the Company will proceed in pending matters concerning the policy.

7, Council House St.,
Calcutta.

S. N. BANERJEA,
Acting Manager,
National Insurance Co., Ltd. 3972

MINERVA MILLS LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Share Certificate No. 4544 of the above Company standing in the name of Mrs. Esperance Pereira of Bombay has been LOST OR MISLAID. Any claim in respect of the said Share should be made to us at the Registered Office of the Company, 70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this Notice, failing which duplicate of the share certificate will be issued.

For MINERVA MILLS LTD.,
N. SIRUR & CO., Ltd.,
Managing Agents,
V. N. CHANDAVARKAR,
Managing Director.

Bombay, dated 9th July, 1945. (3968)

THE PREMIER CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 20th July, 1945, to SATURDAY the 28th July, 1945, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
The Premier Construction Co., Ltd.,
B. D. SARDESAI,
Secretary.

"Construction House,"
Wittet Road,
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay. (3971)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY,
Office of the Controller of Supplies,
(Disposal Branch)
Strand House, Graham Road,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

TENDER NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for purchase of 12,812 Sand Channel Brackets available at Central Provision Depot, Dehu Road. The brackets can be inspected at site by previous arrangement with stockholder.

Samples can also be inspected in this office during office hours on any working day.

Tenders should be submitted to Controller of Supplies, (Disposals) Strand House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay to reach before 4 P.M. on 11th July, 1945, in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender No. CS|VEH|1774 due on 11th July, 1945," Offers should be open for acceptance up to 30th July, 1945. Sale will be governed by conditions of Contract Con. 117. (3967)

AUCTION SALES

BONAFIDE SALE

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE MARBLE STATUES, FIGURES AND GARDEN POTS, ALL RICHLY CARVED, BRONZE FIGURES, FIGURE LAMPS, ELECT. CEILING FANS, CHANDELIERS AND LIGHTS, LARGE MIRRORS MUSICAL ORGAN, BILLARD TABLE, ELECT. GEYSER WASH AND BASINS, AND NUMEROUS OTHER ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Deed of Settlement, dated 1st August, 1913, executed by the late Seth Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 14th July, 1945, at 3 P.M. (N.S.T.) at "Chateau Petit", Warden Road the abovementioned articles.

On view from the 12th inst. between 11 and 5 p.m.

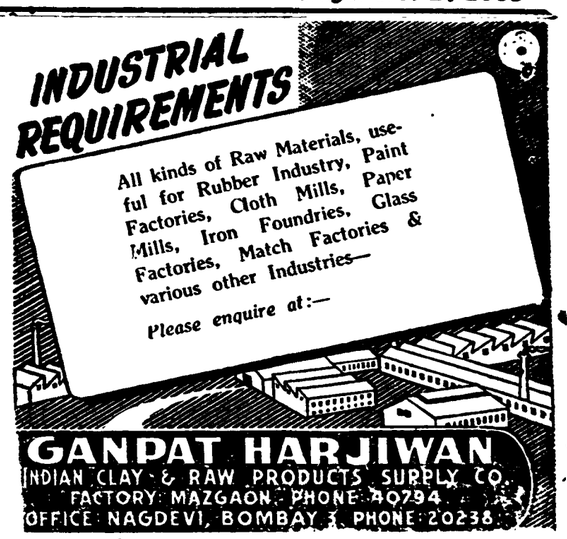
BENNETT & CO.

SALE ON THURSDAY, 12TH JULY 1945 AT 3 P.M. AT THE SALE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

Property of a European gentleman: Table glassware, heavy cut decanters, Meakin coffee set, Johnson Bros, tea and dinner service, platedware, Satsuma tea set, fancy electric table lamps, E. kettle, folding card table, Chinese and Jeypore rugs, kitchenware, Etc.

Property of several parties: Chairs, writing table, concave and convex mirrors, marble figures, pedestals, bird bath. Etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers,
123, Medows Street, Bombay.



Listerine cleans your teeth for you-

This series is published to show how careless talk, however innocent, can help the enemy.

SECRETS—the very air is full of them! Those two men—sound, respected business men that they are, have discussed their war contracts behind closed doors. BUT in letting fall that one remark *in the train* they have given any listening enemy agent the information he wants. 10,000 what? He knows, and has known for weeks. All he still wanted to know was how many. If he can find out the destination another vital supply secret will be placed on the enemies' files in Tokyo.

Security does not mean saying a little—it means saying NOTHING. Security is what confounds the enemy and makes tactical surprises possible. It does more. It assures the steady delivery of civil supplies all over India. The arrival of ships, the movement of troops, the output of war factories—these are what the enemy want to hear about. Make certain they learn nothing from YOU.

DON'T SAY A WORD

AAA 147

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